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Victoria Daily Times.

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VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1893. No. 239

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But not our prices. Increasing trade demands more space. Our store has a new addition 25x35 feet, which is our LADIES' DEPARTMENT, and in it can be found every line of ladies' footwear.

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NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT

Pursuant to the Creditor's Trust Deeds Act, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that Daniel McIntyre of Duncan's, Vancouver Island, in the Province of British Columbia, lumberman, has assigned all his real and personal property to Phil Chapman Butts of Duncan's, aforesaid, lumberman, for the purpose of paying and satisfying proportionately and without preference or priority the creditors of the said Daniel McIntyre. The said deed is dated and was executed by the said Daniel McIntyre and Phil Chapman Butts on the tenth day of Oct., A.D. 1893. All persons having claims against the said Daniel McIntyre must forward and deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the said Phil Chapman Butts at Duncan's, aforesaid, on or before the tenth day of November, A.D. 1893. All persons indebted to the said Daniel McIntyre are required to pay the amount due by them to the said assignee forthwith. After the said tenth day of November, A.D. 1893, the said Phil Chapman Butts will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated the tenth day of October, A.D. 1893.

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o11-1w

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oct6-td

THREE WATERY GRAVES.

Drink Claims Another Victim—Indian and White Boy Drowned.

Nanaimo, Oct. 11.—Henry Elliott, the young Englishman and well-known steward of the City of Nanaimo, was drowned on Monday evening. The young fellow had been up town with a couple of shipmates when the whistle blew and he hurried down, and as the vessel was a few feet from the wharf attempted to jump on board. He missed his footing and fell into the water. The chief engineer saw the accident and jumped to the rescue, but Elliott did not rise. The police dragged yesterday, but the body has not yet been recovered.

The action of the Caledonian Society in employing Chinese excites comment. The secretary says the society could not afford to pay the wages demanded by white men.

It is reported that a boy named Jeffrey and an Indian named Jim Wilson have been drowned off Lasquiti island. Jim's Klootchman says the flour, etc., found floating around belonged to Jim.

A Saint, But Not a Martyr.

An amusing incident is reported by the Vienna correspondent of the London Daily News to have taken place this week at Miskolcz, in Hungary. A young girl pretended to see the Holy Virgin daily and to have conversations with her. Her mother encouraged the pious who brought presents to her, and when the priests interfered the excited crowd threatened to ill-treat them. Some days ago the would-be saint lay in a coffin in a shroud, and the mother told everybody that the Virgin had told her to die, and would resurrect her on the third day. There was terrible excitement in the place, and thousands seemed prepared to wait the prescribed three days in prayer and fasting. The local authorities came with a doctor to put a stop to the scandalous affair, and in the presence of the pious crowd the doctor said: "It is very serious that she died so suddenly. We must have a post mortem examination." Immediately the young saint sat up in the coffin, crying, "Oh, don't cut me up; I can be resuscitated immediately." She was taken to a prison hospital to be examined as to her sanity.

REVEREND RADICALS

Two Presbyterian Ministers Must Answer for Heresy.

DR. HENRY PRESERVED SMITH OF OHIO

And Rev. Dr. Sprecher of Cleveland are the Culprits.

Very Little Hope for Dr. Smith—His Case is on Appeal—A Long Bitter Fight Expected—Synod Will Deal With Dr. Sprecher's Advanced Ideas—The Verdict Anxiously Awaited.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 11.—The synod of Ohio of the Presbyterian church assembled in annual session to-day at the Second church. The attendance of delegates and visitors, both divines and laymen, was unusually large, the spacious auditorium being filled to overflowing. The interest manifested in the meeting is mainly due to the fact that the synod will be called upon to try the appeal of Dr. Henry Preserved Smith, who was convicted of heresy by the Cincinnati Presbytery last December and suspended from ministerial functions. It is probable that the trial will occupy an entire week. Prof. Smith will conduct his own case without assistance. The prosecuting committee will be the same as that which conducted the case before the local presbytery, Dr. William McKibben, Rev. Thomas O. Lowe and Elder Shields. The friends of Professor Smith have little hope that he will secure either an acquittal or a reversal of the verdict of the presbytery.

Still another case of importance that will demand the attention of the synod concerns Rev. Dr. Sprecher, the famous liberal minister of Cleveland. Some months ago he delivered a sermon so largely tinged with theological radicalism that he was called upon by the Presbytery to make explanation. His answer was satisfactory and he was exonerated. The last synod, however, came to the conclusion that the explanation was not satisfactory, and the Presbytery was instructed to afford the preacher another opportunity to withdraw the objectionable utterances. To this he replied that he had nothing more to say, and the Presbytery of Cleveland, which is the only liberal one in the state, declined to further enquire into the matter. This being the status of affairs, the matter comes before the synod for further action.

World's Fair Banquet.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—The banquet to be given by the directors of the World's Fair to the commissioners from foreign countries in Music Hall at Jackson park to-night will be one of the most elaborate functions of the kind that has taken place in this city of recent years. Each of the directors has been assessed $200 as his proportion of the cost. On account of the difficulty of seating the foreign commissioners, all of whom are great sticklers on questions of precedence, there will be four tables of honor, presided over by President Higinbotham, Director-General Davis, ex-President Gage and ex-President Baker. The walls of the hall have been literally hidden from view by a framework of flowers, palms, ferns and flags of all nations. Covers will be laid for 600 guests, and when the speech-making begins there will be another innovation by the entrance of the wives and other female relatives of the guests, who will be escorted to the gallery, where they can watch the feeding and listen to the talking.

Menage's Secreted Million.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Inquiry among the numerous safety deposit vaults in this city fails to confirm the report that Louis F. Menage, formerly president of the collapsed Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company of Minneapolis, and who is now numbered among the missing and supposed to be in Minneapolis, has secreted one million of dollars in United States bonds for the benefit of his wife. At the same time many of the companies owning safety vaults say that they make it a rule to regard all transactions with customers as confidential unless the information is demanded of them in a court of law, hence, they say, it is not impossible that the report might be correct.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the dedication next week of the battle monument commemorative of Washington's capture of the Hessians, on the day after Christmas of 1776. In a letter received to-day President Cleveland promises to be present if he can spare a day away from Washington.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Beekeeper's Association of North America opened here to-day with a fair attendance, and will continue for the rest of the week. The programme consists of papers by specialists and discussions of topics relating to queen breeding, the production of honey and the manufacture of aparian supplies.

Williamstown, Mass., Oct. 11.—The centennial exercises of Williams College came to a close to-day with a reunion of the graduates. Hon. Martin I. Townsend of Troy, N. Y., presided, and the oration was delivered by Chancellor James H. Stanfield of the University of Nebraska. The exercises were followed by a banquet at which the old students pledged their fealty to Williams College to the strains of Auld Lang Syne.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 11.—The nine flour and feed mills of this city, employing several hundred men, resumed operations to their full capacity to-day. Nearly all the local industrial works that were shut during the recent stringency are now in full operation.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Prominent humanitarians from all parts of the country participated to-day in the national congress of human work, which opened at the art institute with an address of welcome by Prof. David Swing. During its three days' session the congress will discuss vivisection, cattle transportation, the treatment of cattle on the western plains, orphan homes and foster homes, and kindred subjects.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The board of management of the National Travellers' Association is in session here to-day for the purpose of finally deciding upon a site for the proposed home. A number of western cities have offered advantageous locations, but the sentiment of a majority of the board seems to favor an eastern point.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 11.—A secret conference of colored lawyers from various parts of the south is being held here to-day to take into consideration the question of better protection for negroes in the southern states. The gathering is exclusively confined to members of the bar. According to one of the promoters of the movement, it has become necessary to find some legal remedy for what is characterized as the present outrageous condition of things in some states, and especially the lynching and murder of negroes, and the failure of efforts to punish those responsible.

SPARLING DISMISSED.

Mr. Tom Appointed to His Place—Davie's Generosity.

Vancouver, Oct. 11.—Fire in the British Columbia Fruit Canning & Coffee Co.'s factory yesterday caused $200 damage.

The department of education has been called in to settle the dispute in South Vancouver school, where a trustee is said to have been elected illegally.

Theo. H. Davies, guardian of Princess Kaiulani, has given $250 to the Y. M. C. A. here.

The trouble in the east end school has been settled by the board appointing Gregory H. Tom of the Central school to R. Sparling's place, who is thereby dismissed.

Bishop Sillitoe is expected in New Westminster this evening, returning from Toronto.

CROFTERS IN CANADA.

Prof. Wallace Reports on Their Present Condition.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—Prof. Wallace of Edinburgh University arrived here to-day from a trip to the Killarney and Saltcoats crofters, where he was inquiring into their condition, being sent by Tupper, high commissioner. Prof. Wallace made an interim report to-day. He will send in later a fuller written report. To your correspondent he said that his report would be favorable to the continuance of the crofter scheme of colonization, with some slight changes. All the crofters were doing fairly well, and none were starving. They were very much better off than if they had remained at home. In due time they will pay all obligations.

A Strange Story of Madame Patti.

The Woman at Home contains, among other interesting reminiscences of Mme. Patti, a strange illustration of the power of her voice over a man who was temporarily insane. In San Francisco, in the year 1889, a young man of excellent name and position, whose mind had been affected by a dangerous illness, came to hear the famous songstress. He concealed a small revolver about his person, and was heard to say, half jestingly: "I feel that I should like to shoot someone to-night." After taking his seat he observed that a very beautiful and interesting looking young lady was in a box close by. She was a bride, having been married that very morning, and had come to hear the Diva in her great part of Violetta in "La Traviata." The bride looked so radiant in her pure white gown that the madman could not keep his eyes from her face, and, almost unconsciously, his hand sought the revolver which he had secreted in the breast pocket of his coat. Just at that terrible moment Patti appeared upon the stage. The matchless voice instantly arrested the attention of the would-be murderer, and he forgot his horrible purpose. After the performance he told the story to his doctor, by whom it was repeated to Mme. Patti.

The Latest Story of Spurgeon.

Another anecdote of the late Mr. Spurgeon is related by Mr. A. J. Parker in the Sword and the Trowel. Preaching one Sunday at the Tabernacle from the words, "I will trust and not be afraid," he paused in his discourse, leaned against the front rail of the upper platform, and pointing to one of his hearers whose attire was suggestive of agricultural pursuits, said: "Down there is the farmer; he is feeling very sad. Last week he took his cattle to market, but could not obtain the price he wanted for them. He must trust and not be afraid." The farmer thereupon was greatly perplexed, for Mr. Spurgeon had exactly described his case, and he marvelled very much. At the close of the service, through the escort of one of the deacons, he found his way to the pastor's vestry, and Mr. Spurgeon shook his hand kindly. "Please tell me, Mr. Spurgeon," said the visitor, "who told you of my trouble. I was truly sad last week because I could not get the sum I wanted for my sheep." Upon hearing this, Mr. Spurgeon smiled, and said: "No one told me of your trouble; neither, my friend, did I know you; but I saw you sitting just in front of me to-night, looking very disconsolate; I thought, 'Now, there is the farmer, and he is sad; I must say something to him.'"

Everybody likes candy. Nobody likes nauseous pills. Try Bestjay's Liver Lozenges.

FRANCES E. WILLARD

The Chief of the Women's Christian Temperance Union

SERIOUSLY INDISPOSED IN ENGLAND

Her Physician, Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson

Imperatively Forbids Her Crossing the Atlantic—Neither Must She Appear on the Platform—She is Now at Reigate—Her American Friends Much Concerned.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—The friends of Miss Francis Willard are seriously alarmed over the advices from England to the effect that under the imperative orders of her physician she will be unable to return to this country until next summer. It had been expected that she would be present at the coming convention of the world's and national Women's Christian Temperance Union, which meets in this city next month, but letters to her friends say that Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, her attending physician, has absolutely forbidden her either to cross the water or to appear upon the platform. She is now at Reigate, in Surrey, a noted health resort, where she will remain until the weather becomes inclement.

KAMLOOPS CONVENTION.

Resolutions Adopted by the Constitutional Leaguers.

Kamloops, B.C., Oct. 10.—The convention reassembled at 4 o'clock yesterday, the committee on resolutions having occupied all the time since adjournment in the forenoon in preparing resolutions. There was no speaking in the convention, the reports of the committee being read and adopted unanimously. The whole proceedings did not occupy more than half an hour. The resolutions are as follows:

(1). Resolved, that this meeting of delegates from the mainland in convention assembled at Kamloops send greeting to the inhabitants of Vancouver island, and cordially invite them to unite with us in our demand for just, economical and responsible government.

(2). Whereas a petition has been presented to the governor-general praying his excellency to veto the act authorizing the building of new parliament buildings, so that the same shall have no force or effect until and unless it be assented to by a majority of the members in a house fairly representative of the people of the province; resolved, that this convention hereby expresses its warm approval of the action of the constitutional league in the matter of the said petition, and that this convention condemns the action of the government in failing to readjust the representation of the country before proceeding with legislation imposing heavy financial burdens on the province;

(3). Resolved, that this convention desires to put upon record its emphatic opinion that no legislation binding the province to any expenditure other than that necessary to carrying out the ordinary work of the country should be passed by the present parliament.

(4). Resolved, that in any readjustment of the representation of the country we are of the opinion that the present number of representatives, thirty-three, is the outside limit for the representation of our present white population.

(5). Resolved, that this convention call the attention of our electors to the fact that, as our present legislature is not fairly representative of the people, it has no moral right to legislate for them, and further, that it is pledged to readjust the representation, yet in the face of these facts the premier of the province has publicly declared it to be the intention of the government to build certain railways at the cost of the people and make a present of them to unknown parties masquerading as railway companies. This convention affirms that any railway built wholly or in greater part by public money should be the property of the public, and should be kept free from promoters' fees and percentages.

(6). Resolved, that the representation should be divided into three classes, each having a ratio of population to a number of its own, the classes being, First, city constituencies; second, districts contiguous to cities; third, rural, outlying districts.

(7). Resolved, that this convention earnestly calls upon the electors of the province to organize in anticipation of an early general election.

Messrs. Twigg, O'Hara and the secretary were appointed a committee to attend to the preparation of a copy of the resolutions to be read from the platform at the public meeting in the evening.

The public meeting last night was addressed by F. C. Cotton and J. C. Brown, who each spoke about an hour. They were well received by a large audience, and they undoubtedly had the sympathy and support of almost every person present. Mr. Semlin occupied the chair. Mr. Forster also spoke, and Messrs. Kitchen and Sword excused themselves owing to the lateness of the hour. The parliament buildings question received a little attention. The telling points were against the land and financial policy of the government. The parliament buildings is only the match that set the pile ablaze, and that expenditure will be a side issue in the contest. The interior is overwhelmingly opposition in sentiment, but it remains to be seen what the leaders, Beaven and Cotton, will accomplish in their efforts to keep up the enthusiasm until the time of election.

See display of small tools, etc., in Shore's window, 57 Johnson street.

JUDAS CHAMBERLAIN.

The Brummagem ex-Mayor Tells the Americans About English Politics.

Salem, Mass., Oct. 10.—Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., made a statement to-day in relation to the cablegram which credited him with making overtures to the Welsh members of parliament for the defeat of Mr. Gladstone and his succession to the premiership. He said: "The story is absolutely childish. There is not the slightest foundation for it. Any Englishman would at once see that it was absurd on the face of it. If I really wanted to become prime minister in Mr. Gladstone's place, the Welsh members would have no power to gratify my ambition. They are only a handful in parliament. Eight and twenty of them altogether. If Mr. Gladstone were turned out of office it is the other side of the opposition, the Conservatives, and not the Liberal Unionists, who would come into power, and they would furnish the prime minister. They are largely in the majority in the Unionist party, and I have not the slightest doubt that in the event of Mr. Gladstone's defeat and the coming into power of the Unionist party, Lord Salisbury would again accept office."

"I should think," added the ex-leader of the English Nationalists, "that Mr. Evans has had his credulity played upon by some one, for the story has not even the advantage of probability. If Mr. Evans and Mr. Lloyd George hold proofs as they claim, let them produce them and I shall believe it. I do not believe I have ever spoken to either of them in my life, and they are the very last people I should go to for political assistance. But they say I sent a message. I do not attach any importance to their opinions one way or the other, and therefore neither spoke to them or sent them a message."

"Does your denial of the statement made by the Welsh paper mean, Mr. Chamberlain, that, in the event of the Conservative party coming into power, you would not be willing to accept the responsibility of becoming prime minister?" was asked.

"I shall never speak about the future, for I never know what the conditions in the future may be. All I can say is that the evident result would be that I should not be prime minister. Nobody can be prime minister who does not command a majority in the house of commons, and I don't command a majority even of the opposition. That is all that need be said on the subject."

"I suppose your party regard the home rule bill as dead?" was asked Mr. Chamberlain.

"Oh, yes; for the present, at least. By the necessity of the case it cannot come up before next year at the earliest. It cannot be brought on till then in any case, and perhaps not even then. Whenever it comes it is going to meet again the same fate it has already met. Whatever information you may receive through any correspondence that is generally sent from England to the United States, you may rely on it that the Gladstonians will not come back into power again. As soon as they appeal to the people their fate is sealed. We shall wipe out the Gladstonian minority completely at the next election. I cannot say as to what our majority will be, but it will certainly be one which will make us independent of the votes of the Irish members."

"When do you expect a general election to take place, Mr. Chamberlain?"

The Birmingham Unionist representative replied: "That is Mr. Gladstone's secret. It is well known that political practice in England demands that the Gladstonians should appeal to the people on the home rule question, as it is the most vital question in British politics, and the one on which the most serious division of opinion exists amongst the electors. They seem inclined, however, in a way which I consider essentially dishonest, to defeat the issue and defer an election in order to secure a decision upon some by question. I am perfectly certain, though, that tricks of that kind will not succeed, and that, whether sooner or later, they will be obliged to do what they ought to do now, and that whenever the contest comes on the question they will be defeated by the country."

"What is your present position in English politics—are you an out-and-out supporter of the policy of the Conservative party or not?"

"My position at present," said Mr. Chamberlain, is that of a most loyal ally to the outer Unionist party; but it is only proper that they should be in control of the opposition, as they are the most numerous. Up to the present time our relations with the Conservative leaders have been of the most cordial character. There is not the slightest jealousy or want of confidence in either side, and anything which may be said to the contrary is a mere fabrication."

"In view of the fact that you have formerly advocated self-government for Ireland, Mr. Chamberlain, do you at present go as far in opposition to home rule as Lord Salisbury and his followers?"

"My opinion in regard to home rule is the same as the action of the Americans towards southern secession. I will not have anything in connection with Ireland or home rule which would lead to separation."

"You maintain, then, that a domestic parliament in Dublin would lead to separation?"

"A separate parliament," said Mr. Chamberlain, would lead to separation, and again I say I am prepared to fight to the death, and so are the Conservative party also. But any kind of local self-government which can be shown to be perfectly safe and not a mere step towards separation, I am perfectly ready to support, and so, too, are the Conservative party. In fact, Mr. Balfour introduced such a measure into the house of commons in the last parliament, and I supported it. When the Conservatives come into power again, I am sure they would be ready to consider any proper measure looking to a local self-government in Ireland. Such a system, for instance, as you have here in this country, which gives charge of local municipal affairs to local bodies, and which would not constitute a separate legislature in Ireland, I would support."

"Is there any probability of a reconciliation on the home rule question between the home rulers and Liberal Unionists?"

"Not the slightest," said Mr. Chamberlain, "unless they abandon their present policy, although we do not expect that. We have no desire of reconciliation, and do not believe it possible. Since the split, the Gladstonian party has gone from bad to worse, and their present policy is such that it is almost impossible to contemplate what the result of it will be."

"Are the relations between Mr. Gladstone and yourself kindly, Mr. Chamberlain?"

"Oh, yes, everything is pleasant between us. Mr. Gladstone is very strong and enjoys excellent health. He was stronger at the close of the session than he was at the beginning. He is a wonderful man, and was never better intellectually. No, I don't care to criticize his speeches last week in Scotland, on this side of the water."

In reply to further questions, Mr. Chamberlain said he did not know what measures Mr. Gladstone would seek to carry through the country in addition to home rule.

"Have you any programme of your own to place before the country?"

"No, nothing that I care to say at present. Mr. Gladstone is in power, and it is no part of the duty of the opposition to point out what measures ought to be passed."

Mr. Chamberlain also declared that there was no danger of the English people abolishing the house of lords, because of their failure to pass home rule, as they are within their strict constitutional right in defeating the measure until the country has had a chance to pass on it. Mr. Chamberlain again repeated his former statement in regard to the charge made by the Welsh members: "If I have a desire to gratify my ambition," he said, "by becoming prime minister, I will seek to do it by some other means than by the aid of the Welsh members." He said, in closing, that he did not know where he should go for the next week or two, possibly to Chicago for a portion of the time, but he will return to London in time for the autumn session of parliament.

BISMARCK AT HOME.

Festivities at Friedrichsruhe on the Return of the ex-Chancellor.

Berlin, Oct. 10.—When the train bearing Prince Bismarck and his party arrived at Friedrichsruhe, in reply to numerous inquiries, the veteran ex-chancellor exclaimed: "We are all here, thank God, and I feel better already." Only the head forester and the officials had been admitted to the station. Two carriages were waiting for the Bismarck party. The Prince walked unaided to the first one, and Dr. Schweniger took his place in it beside his patient. Dr. Chrysander and the princess entered the other. Bismarck laid his stick, which he had brought in his hand from Kissingen, across his knees, pulled down his great cloth cap, and called to the coachman to go ahead. As the people of the neighborhood had been requested not to come to the station only about 50 persons were waiting behind the station to see the prince drive away, and they refrained from making any signs of recognition.

The firemen of the Bismarck estate had come out with torches and formed about twenty yards apart on the road from the station to the castle to light the party home. They were silent and dispersed as soon as the prince reached home. The order against making a demonstration, which might effect Bismarck, was obeyed with military exactness in every respect.

Shortly after midnight, Dr. Chrysander left the castle and went to the restaurant opposite to get lunch and a glass of beer. At a table he described to a United Press reporter the most interesting incidents of the journey: "We reached Eisenach at 2:45 and stopped there 8 minutes," he said. The district governor, Dr. Encken, met us and greeted the Prince in the name of the grand duke of Saxe-Weimar."

"He spoke warmly and wished the prince a speedy and complete recovery. Although the platforms had been closed to the public, the station was crowded, mostly with high officials and the large landowners of the district. The prince, until then, had lain back in his seat and said little. He rose quickly, however, to accept a huge bouquet from a young lady and stood bowing to the people in the waiting rooms and on the platform. Cheer after cheer was given for him, and the enthusiasm of the crowd seemed to do him good. As soon as dinner was brought to us from the station restaurant, the train started, amid tremendous cheering. At Goettingen the prince talked with three officers of the garrison and accepted several bouquets from the ladies. We stopped but a moment at Hanover. The station was crowded and the cheering was incessant, but the prince was too tired to make any response. He did not even rise to show himself."

Dr. Schweniger said that Bismarck's fear of the journey had effected him unfavorably. He had been very apprehensive lest the fatigue would cause a relapse, and had lost sleep and strength on account of his dread of the results. As the journey had advanced, however, the prince found that he was none the worse for it, and had gained confidence so rapidly that when he reached Friedrichsruhe, after 11 hours on the train, he had stepped more briskly and had felt fresher than when at the station at Kissingen. According to Dr. Schweniger's account, Bismarck is now erect when he stands or walks. He has lost the shrunken appearance which was noticeable a week or ten days ago and looks as he did before his illness. His face, however, has grown thin and wrinkled.

Hungarian Government Victory.

Buda Pesth, Oct. 10.—In the lower house of the Hungarian diet, on Thursday last, Count Albert Apponyi, leader of the Nationalists, moved an address to the crown which was virtually a motion of "no confidence" in the government, criticising the emperor's replies to the Borossebes and Guens deputation and implying that his majesty had been misled and misadvised by the ministers. Count Apponyi in his speech demanded various concessions in the direction of the nationalizing of Hungary. It was Premier Wewerles' skilful reply to this attack that drew from the emperor his sanction of the marriage law reforms. The debate lasted until to-day, closing with another speech from the premier, whose declarations were received with great enthusiasm. Count Apponyi's motion was defeated by a large majority. One result of this contest between the ministry and the Nationalists will be to strengthen the government materially as well as the Liberal majority.

Berlin, Oct. 10.—The new sof the Hungarian government's victory over the Nationalists in the lower house in the division on Count Apponyi's motion of "no confidence," was received in social circles here with much satisfaction, as any signs of weakening of the government would certainly have been a severe blow to Austria's position in the Triple Alliance.

Are you troubled with a tired feeling? Try Eselay's Liver Lozenges.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Madrid, Oct. 10.—Abbe Lerchundi, superior of the Franciscan order at Tangier, had a long conference with the Spanish foreign minister yesterday, and will return to Africa at once with secret instructions from the government. Five Franciscan brothers acquainted with the Moorish language and customs have already gone to Melilla to act as chaplains to the Spanish troops. Abbe Lerchundi says that the Moorish authorities in Tangier and Fez disapprove of the action of the Kabyles. The outbreak of the tribesmen is attributed to the intrigues of the notorious Moorish agitator Maymon.

London, Oct. 10.—Since October 6th there has been reported at Grimsby, Lincolnshire, five cases of cholera disorders. Two deaths from the same causes have occurred there since the dates mentioned.

Brussels, Oct. 10.—The executive committee of the Belgian Miners' Federation met at La Louvre to-day, and decided in favor of terminating the strike, the masters having granted satisfactory advances. The executive committee of the Knights of Labor met at Charleroi today, and after a stormy debate decided that work should be resumed to-morrow.

Tangier, Oct. 10.—Spain will demand from Morocco substantial guarantees securing her rights in Melilla, besides adequate indemnity from the sultan.

London, Oct. 10.—A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro says that Fort Villegalon, situated on an island inside the entrance of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, garrisoned with marines and hitherto neutral, has declared in favor of Admiral Mello. The guns of the fort are of an old type and are incapable of doing much damage.

Rome, Oct. 10.—There are on an average one hundred cases of cholera reported daily in Palermo, although the government denies that the outbreak is serious.

London, Oct. 9.—Dr. Wm. Smith, for many years editor of the Quarterly Review and compiler of various encyclopaedic works relating to antiquity, died on Saturday. William Smith was born in London in 1813, and received his education at the University of London, where he gained the first prizes in the Latin and Greek classes. He was intended for the bar, but abandoned the profession of law for the study of classical literature. He was the author of a series of school dictionaries, also of "The Student's Latin Grammar," a classical dictionary of mythology, biography and geography, and two shorter volumes compiled from the latter work. He was classical examiner in the university of London from 1853 to 1869. He published a dictionary of the Bible and a history of Greece.

London, Oct. 9.—The Marquis of Ripon, secretary of state for the colonies, consulted several South African experts yesterday in relation to the Matabele troubles. The celebrated Colonel Carrington, of Carrington's Horse, who has held many commands in South Africa, has offered to take command of the Mashona expedition. The Marquis of Ripon has sent a teegram to Sir Henry Loch, governor and commander-in-chief of Cape Colony and high commissioner for South Africa, giving him discretionary powers in the matter. Colonel Carrington's offer will probably be accepted. The war office is preparing to send a regiment to Cape Colony to replace the regiments sent up country.

England's Mining Troubles.

London, Oct. 10.—The Federation of Coal Mine Owners at a meeting in Derby to-day decided that it was impossible for the masters to acquiesce in the proposition made at yesterday's conference. They are desirous that work should be resumed at the old wages and that an endeavor be made to afterwards settle the dispute. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the owners, while holding that the state of trade warrants a reduction of 25 per cent., being desirous of terminating the distress and removing the dead-lock on trade, are willing to re-open the pits on the 10th inst., and at the present reduction of 15 per cent. to reinstate the men as far as possible, and to meet the delegates of the miners at an early date with a view of trying to establish a tribunal of conciliation empowered to deal with future wage questions. The owners also adopted a vote of thanks to the mayors, in deference to whom they say they make this on to the men.

Fully 12,000 people assembled on Sunday in Victoria park and heard violent speeches in favor of the striking miners.

Glasgow, Oct. 10.—Several thousand people attended a meeting held on Sunday, at which the authorities were denounced for sending troops to the mining districts and for killing men who were trying to obtain what was justly due to them.

American Money.

New York, Oct. 10.—Speculation at the Stock Exchange to-day was even more perplexing than usual to the class of operators who endeavor to catch the daily turn. The market presented a curious spectacle, the discredited industrials marching up while a number of railway stocks were steadily sinking to a lower level. Just at the close the whole market ran off on the reports from Washington that unconditional repeal would be shelved and a compromise silver bill adopted by the senate. The market closed weak. The net changes for the day show losses of 3-8 to 3 3-8 in the list. The total sales were 191,087 shares. Closing bids: Canadian Southern, 46 1-4; Canadian Pacific, 74 3-4; Central Pacific, 19; Wells Fargo & Co., 130; Great Northern, preferred, 108; Missouri Pacific, 22 1-2; Northern Pacific, 6 3-8; Northern Pacific, preferred, 19 3-4; Northwestern, 102 1-2; Oregon Navigation, 38; Oregon Improvement, 8; Pacific Mail, 15; Rhode Island, 64 5-8; Southern Pacific, 17 3-4; Union Pacific, 16; Western Union, 82; bar silver, 73 3-8 per ounce. Money on call, 1 1-2 to 4; foreign exchange, sterling, 4.84 for sixty days; 4.86 on demand.

Italy's Finances.

Berlin, Oct. 10.—While Prince Bismarck absorbs an interest which never tires of the minutest detail regarding him, official and diplomatic attention has been directed to the critical financial condition of Italy, and the probable effect of this condition on her relations to the Triple Alliance. Recently the position of the Italian government was so uncertain that a Berlin syndicate hesitated to advance the 40,000,000 marks necessary for the payment of the January coupons. French financiers, doubtless incited by the Carnot government, had placed the Italian treasury in an awkward predicament. The Paris bankers with whom the Italian rentes were mortgaged for a loan of 45,000,000 francs, demanded immediate payment. At about the same time the Italian treasury, although canvassing every financial centre for a prospective loan of 600,000,000 francs, issued an order making the payment of coupons in gold abroad subject to sworn affidavits and other vegatious formalities, evidently designed to delay the delivery of the coin.

Genl. Mathelin's Resignation.

London, Oct. 10.—The Chronicle's correspondent at Paris says: The unexpected resignation of General Mathelin, commander of the Fifteenth Army corps, who in the ordinary course would have taken charge of a French campaign against Italy, has created a sensation in government and army circles. This feeling, the correspondent says, has been increased by a telegram from Marseilles to Le Jour, which telegram the authorities caused to be suppressed, stating that in higher military circles no surprise would be felt if the Italian troops should pass the frontier to-morrow. The telegram also said General Mathelin, owing to the condition of his health, did not feel equal to the task with which he would be confronted if the Alpine outposts were doubled. It said further that the attitude of the officers and men toward Italy had become so aggressive that even Germany was counselling calmness and prudence. The correspondent adds that probably the reports of anti-Italian feeling are somewhat exaggerated, but he says it is difficult to imagine a greater unpleasantness short of positive hostilities than now exists between France and Italy. General Vaulgrenant will succeed General Mathelin.

Mr. Chas. N. Hauer

Of Frederick, Md., suffered terribly for over ten years with abscesses and running sores on his left leg. He wasted away, grew weak and thin, and was obliged to use a cane and crutch. Everything which could be thought of was done without good result, until he began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which effected a perfect cure. Mr. Hauer is now in the best of health. Full particulars of his case will be sent all who address C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS cure the best after-dinner Pills. Assist digestion. 25cts.

Johnston's Fluid Beef

maintains its high standard as

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STAMINAL

Is a Food and a Tonic combined.

It contains the feeding qualities of *Beef and Wheat* and the tonic qualities of *Hypophosphites* in the form of a

Palatable Beef Tea.

Milk Granules

is the solids of pure Cow's Milk so treated that when dissolved in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product that is

The Perfect Equivalent of MOTHER'S MILK.

THEY ARE PLEASANT TO TAKE YET POWERFUL TO CURE

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They do not nauseate or rack and weaken the system like pills and other purgatives, but they tone up the liver and stomach, and give them sufficient strength to do their work naturally and well. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood, or sluggish liver.

Ask Your Druggist For Them.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.

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A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

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Are nearly always aggravated by intolerable itching, but this quickly subsides on the removal of the disease by B.B.B. Passing on to graver yet prevalent diseases, such as scrofulous swellings, humors and

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We have undoubted proof that from three to six bottles used internally and by outward application (diluted if the skin is broken) to the affected parts, will effect a cure. The great mission of B. B. B. is to regulate the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, to correct acidity and wrong action of the stomach and to open the sluice ways of the system to carry off all clogged and impure secretions, allowing nature thus to aid recovery and remove without fail

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Liver complaint, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, dropsy, rheumatism, and every species of disease arising from disordered liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and blood. We guarantee every bottle of B. B. B. Should any person be dissatisfied after using the first bottle, we will refund the money on application personally or by letter. We will also be glad to send testimonials and information proving the effects of B. B. B. in the above named diseases, on application to T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

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1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to tram; only $850; cash $150; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.

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50 acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $50 per acre.

100 acres of good land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.

100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $6000 good terms.

99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm $4,500.

200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.

63 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O. under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $300 per acre; improvements $2,000; good terms.

Kaslo lots, in good position, cheap.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line extending from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point at or near Abbotsford.

Dated the 20th day of August, 1893.

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"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No 1257, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT, Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 29, 1893. jy31-2m

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CONSUL MEYERS' REPORT.

American Representative at Victoria Advises His Government.

Washington, Oct. 10.—A report of the sealskin industry made to the state department by Levi W. Myers, U. S. Consul at Victoria, B. C., says that the price of sealskins has improved at Victoria since the ruling of the Paris court of arbitration became known. The schooners' owners, says Mr. Myers, are disgusted with the finding of the court, and are seeking consolation in various suggestions as to what course to pursue and how to evade the restrictions imposed. One suggestion made is that the entire fleet be sold to the home government, which may then turn it over to the United States on such terms as it can, and let sealing henceforth be an American monopoly. They are willing, says Mr. Myers, to sell out at cost. "Another suggestion," he adds, "is that the fleet shall hereafter make its headquarters at Yokohama, fitting out from there." Others say, "Let us practice spearing and make the best of it." One exasperating point is that no restrictions are made as to the killing of seals on the Pribyloff islands or in territorial waters. This, they contend, is especially unfair and unreasonable.

Mr. Myers reports that the skins are sold at $15 per skin. The Penelope sold 2,271 skins, upon her arrival at Victoria, at that price, giving her owners $34,265—a comfortable thing for one season's venture. Other catches were 1,850 by the May Belle, 2,400 by the Viva, 2,400 by the Carlotta G. Cox, 1,800 by the Vera, 1,500 by the Mary Ellen, 1,400 by the Casco, 900 by the Ariel, 900 by the City of San Diego, 1,400 by the Libby, 700 by the Teresa, 700 by the W. P. Hall, while the W. P. Sayward, the vessel that figured in the famous Behring Sea test case before the United States supreme court, caught only 500.

All the vessels, including the Penelope, made their catches on the Japan coast. Two Victoria firms have shipped 10,940 skins, valued at 100,000, to London. Another firm shipped more than 7,000 skins. About 22,000 skins have gone to the market up to the date of the report.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic.

San Francisco, Oct. 10.—Ellis Mills of Virginia, formerly secretary to ex-Minister Blount, recently appointed U. S. consul to Hawaii, is engaged to marry Marie Afong, daughter of a Chinese merchant of Honolulu. Marie Afong is in Chicago with her mother and married sister, but is expected to return with them next month, to prepare for the celebration of the nuptials of Captain Whiting and Miss Etta Afong, which takes place in December.

San Francisco, Oct. 10.—The Midwinter executive committee will prepare a programme for each day while the fair is open. There will be a California day and a day for each county in the state, with a day for each principal city. Also an Oregon, a Washington, an Arizona, a Utah day, and so on. There will be English, French, Irish, Austrian, German, Italian and Spanish days, and days for other prominent nationalities. The recognized holidays occurring during the season in which the fair is in progress will take precedence, Washington's birthday especially.

Greensburg, Pa., Oct. 10.—One of the bloodiest fights in this county for years took place at Saterville last night between the Hungarians of the Black Ball and Blythedale mines. Some were terribly injured, two fatally. No arrests.

San Francisco, Oct. 10.—The Hawaiian steamer Montserrat is in court. She was libelled this morning by the widow of her ex-chief officer, and Captain D. O. Blackburn will have to answer the charge. The Montserrat left here a couple of months ago for Nanaimo, B.C., to load coal for San Francisco. When off Bodega Head Chief Officer Holmes fell down the main hatch, fracturing his skull and breaking an arm. There was no medicine chest on board and Captain Blackburn was asked to run back to San Francisco. This he refused to do, and it took five days and twenty hours to reach Nanaimo. Holmes a few hours after the steamer came to anchor died. The widow asserts his death was caused by Captain Blackburn's negligence, and she libels the ship for $10,000. Each of the dead mate's children ask for $2,000.

Electro-Horticulture.

For four winters the directors of the Cornell University agricultural experiment station have made a study of the influence of the electric lamp upon the plants grown in green houses. It was found that lettuce was greatly hastened in growth by the light, and various flowers earlier and brighter under its influence. Many plants were injured by the naked light, but sustained no injury or were even benefited by a light which was modified by passing through an opal globe, or even through common glass. It was found that radishes and other plants which were injured by a naked light inside the house and even by a light modified by an opal globe, were benefited by a light above the roof; and lettuce and flowers still showed a marked benefit from it. Bulletins 42 and 55 of this experiment station show that lettuce is much benefited by electric light passing through a greenhouse roof; and the experiments also showed that flowers may also receive a like benefit. In short, no plants were injured by such light with the single exception of cauliflowers, which were decidedly poorer in the light house than in the dark one. The cauliflower experiment was confined to two dozen plants, however.

The lamp was hung over a house 60 feet long, and it was 9 feet above the nearest point in the roof. It was hung midway the length of the house, and beneath it the house was divided by a curtain partition. The lamp was surrounded by a clear glass globe, one side of which was painted a dense black in order to throw the light into the opposite compartment of the house beneath. By an arrangement of roof curtains, in connection with the moveable partition and the blackened globe, one compartment was kept black at night while the other was well lighted. In the daytime the partition was withdrawn, so that both compartments received equal conditions of heat and ventilation.

The first heat was turned on the house Oct. 25th, 1892. About this time some difference began to be noticed in the size of the plants in the two compartments, those in the light being ahead. On Nov. 1st the plants in the light compartment were fully ten per cent. larger than in the dark or normal room. The plants in the light gained slowly but steadily over the others in height and general appearance, but it was noticeable that they began to head later than the others. This fully corroborates the results secured from the small experiment of the year before. On Dec. 9th there were 19 heads forming the dark compartment and only 12 in the other. The first cauliflowers were picked Jan. 13th, and the harvesting continued at intervals for a week.

The Mystery of Mashonaland.

It is recorded that King Solomon brought to Palestine by the way of the Red Sea, 992 B.C., a quantity of gold, weighing about 3,330,000 pounds. Where did he get it? In those early days the Red Sea was the great waterway of Arabian commerce; its surface was covered with speeding argosies, from India and China and Africa. The Arabians were the great ocean carriers; the frequent references in the Bible and in old records to Arabian gold being to gold carried by Arabians not mined in Arabia. As a matter of fact, there was very little gold in Arabia itself. Where, then, did they get the gold they took to Palestine, and Syria, and Egypt, and old Rome, as we know they did?

The answer to these questions seems to be furnished in the remarkable mines which have been discovered in South Africa, which were brought prominently to notice by the Mashonaland expedition, and which have since been thoroughly explored, measured and studied by that archaeological expert, Mr. J. Theodore Bent.

Now it is to be remembered that when the Portuguese reached Sofala, on the Mozambique coast, towards the close of the fifteenth century, they found the Arabs in possession of the coast line, and engaged, among other occupations, in the export of gold, which they obtained from the natives. These Arabs preserved traditions of wonderful mines and mighty buildings in the interior, stories which they communicated to the Portuguese, but which the Portuguese had not the curiosity or enterprise to go and investigate. And here arises another point of interest. The word Sofala is held by some to be a derivation from the Greek word Sophira, which is merely Ophir, with the prefix S. Again, the great river which waters this magnificent and mysterious country is called the Sabi, or sometimes the Sabia—a name which is strangely suggestive of Sheba, whence came the great Queen, who brought 120 talents of gold to Solomon. It is possible, then, that in Mashonaland we may locate both Ophir and Sheba, but our present purpose is merely to report what has already been discovered there of pre-historic date.

Thirty years ago, or more, Karl Mauch, the German traveller, brought home stories so marvellous of gigantic ruins which he had found in the "desert" of South Africa that they were generally discredited. He said that 4,300 feet above sea level he found on a granite hill the ruins of an ancient building. The walls, built of small hewn blocks with twenty-foot beams of dark stone projecting, he reported to be in places thirty feet high. But his story was received as a "traveller's tale," as was also his report of a god field in Matabele land, eighty miles llong by two or three mies wide.

Mauch's reports, however, were confirmed by finds near Fort Victoria, within fifteen miles of the ruins, and other gold fields have been discovered in Mashonaland, which show that millions of tons of rock and earth must have been overturned by these ancient miners. No doubt they had abundance of slave labor, and the crushing stones which have been found near some of the old mines show that the slaves must have been chained in rows close to the workings.

Were they the subjects of the great Queen of Sheba? And was this Ophir? These questions are of special interest. It is not our purpose to enter upon a course of historical speculation. Whether this be Sheba or not, it is certain that the ruins and all which belongs to them are not of African origin, and could not have been placed here by any known African race. The art and the religion are both foreign to the country. Both art and religion are Arabic; and Mr. Bent concludes that the builders and workers of the Great Zimbabwe came from the Arabian peninsula. But when they came, how long they remained, when, why and how they went, there is no record, even in tradition.—Cassells' Magazine.

Bessemer's Inventions.

Rene Bache, in the Times-Democrat, tells this story of one of Bessemer's inventions. Sir Henry Bessemer's discoveries in steel-making brought him great wealth and many honors. He came to London a poor boy from a country village. In two years he was pursuing a method of his own invention for taking copies of antique and modern bas-reliefs in a manner that enabled him to stamp them on cardboard, thus turning out an infinite number of embossed copies of the highest works of art at a small cost. This process, if made known to the unscrupulous, would have opened a wide door to fraud; for by its means there was not a government stamp nor a paper seal of a corporate body which any common clerk could not forge in a few moments to absolute perfection. The disclosure of it at that time would have shattered the whole system of the British stamp office. The secret has been carefully guarded to this day. At the period referred to it was reckoned that the British government lost $500,000 annually by the fraudulent transfer of old stamps to new deeds and other legal papers, the tax being thus evaded. Bessemer invented a new system, which was adopted by the government, but he never got even thanks for it.

There has been no more important discovery in medical science during recent years than the invention of Esclijay's Liver Lozenges. Their discovery is of interest and benefit to nearly every person living.

The Mystery of the Calendar.

The year 1900 will not be a leap year simply because, being the hundredth year, although it is divisible by 4, it is not divisible by 400, without a remainder. This is not the real reason, but a result of it; the real reason being the establishment of the Gregorian rule made in 1582. The nineteenth century will not end until midnight on Monday, December 31, 1900, although the old quarrel will probably again be renewed as to what constitutes a century and when it winds up, and thousands will insist on a premature burial of the old century at midnight of December 31, 1899. But as a century means one hundred years, and as the first century could not end until a full 100 years had passed, nor the second until 200 years had passed, etc., it is not logically clear why the nineteenth century should be curtailed and broken off before we have had the full 1900 years. The first of April and the first of July in any year, and in leap year the first of January, fall on the same day of the week. The first of September and the first of December in any year fall on the same week day. The first of January and the first of October in any year fall on the same week day unless it be a leap year. The first day of February, of March, and November of any year fall on the same day of the week, unless it be a leap year, when January 1, April 1, and July 1 fall on the same week day. The first of May, first of June and first of August in any year never fall on the same week day, nor does any one of the three ever fall on the same week day on which any other month in the same year begins, except in leap year, when the first of February and August fall on the same week day.

Here is a simple way to find out on what day of the week any date of this century fell: Divide the year by 4 and let the remainder go. Add the quotient and the year together, then add three more. Divide the result by 7, and if the remainer is 0, March 1 of that year was Sunday; if 1, Monday; 2, Tuesday, and so on. For the last century do the same thing, but add four instead of three. For the next century add 2 instead. Christmas of any year always falls on the same day of the week as the 2nd of January of that year, unless it be a leap year, when it is the same week day as the 3rd day of January of that year. Easter is always the first Sunday after the full moon that happens on or next after March 21.—Goldthwaite's Magazine.

Henry Irving's London Home.

Irving has an elegantly appointed residence in Grafton street, says the Chicago Post. But the furniture suggests the scholar and the man of refined tastes rather than the man of fashion. Rare old paintings and artistic bronzes are in profusion. Here are quaint bits of china, old plate with a history, rugs from Turkestan, old leather from Spain. Above the door which leads to Irving's study is a raven, though not the weird and stately creature which Poe immortalized. In a prominent niche rests a fine bust of Ellen Terry.

All about are books, books, books. Obviously the tenant of this mansion has little need of the library at the British Museum. Here are no less than thirty different editions of Shakespeare, among them some very early ones. One of the latter was formerly owned by the Duke of Bedford; it was the third published, and would be cheap at $2,500. In the bookcase are memoirs of Garrick and Macready; above it is a bust of Kemble.

Souvenirs of mighty histrions lie upon tables or hang upon the walls. Relic of Kean are especially numerous—the russet boots which he wore in "Richard III.," the big sword he carried in "Cymbeline," the little green silk purse found in Kean's pocket after his death, and found quite empty. Robert Browning gave this to Irving. Another interesting curio is an authentic autograph letter of Mrs. Siddons, a letter in which she poetically accepted Lord Avon's invitation to dinner. "Look you," Mr. Irving will say, "this woman could freeze the soul of her butler by the tragic way in which she would call for mustard. You see what a delicate chirography was hers." And such it is—excessively dainty.

Here are two watches which Irving prizes highly. One was worn by Kemble and the other by Edwin Forrest. The hands of the latter stand at twenty-two minutes past six, the moment when Forrest passed away from a stormy life. In the smoking room hangs the last portrait of one of Irving's dearest friends in earlier years, the gifted Charles Matthews. In the dining-room is an exceedingly striking portrait of Siddons, queen of tragedy, and a landscape of the "Shoulder of Mutton Inn" in Wales, where she was born. The mansion is alive with histrionic associations, while scores of dramatic souvenirs and trophies of Mr. Irving's travels crop up in every nook and cranny.

The Brontes as Road-Makers.

John Lucudon Macadam was a County Down surveyor. He wrote several treatises on road making of a revolutionary character. His proposal was to make roads by laying down layers of broken stones, which he said would become hardened into a solid mass by the traffic passing over them.

For a time he was the subject of much ridicule, but he persevered, and proved his theory in a practical fashion. The importance of the invention was acknowledged by a grant from the government of ten thousand pounds, which he accepted, and the offer of a baronetcy, which he declined. He lived to see the world's highways improved by his discovery, and the English language enriched by his name.

The old, unscientific road-makers were too conservative to engage in the construction of macadamized roads, but the Brontes were shrewd enough to see the value of the new method, and their tenders were accepted. Then the way to fortune lay open before them. They opened quarries on their own land, where they found an inexhaustible supply of stone, easily broken to the required size. With suitable stone ready to their hands they had a great advantage over all rivals, and for a generation the macadamizing of the roads in the neighborhood was practically a monopoly of the Bronte family.—McClure's Magazine.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

BETTER THINGS.

Better to smell the violet cool,
Than to sip the glowing wine;
Better to mark a hidden brook,
Than to watch a diamond shine;

Better the love of a gentle heart,
Than beauty's favors proud;
Better the rose's living seed
Than roses in a crowd.

Better to love in loneliness
Than bask in love all day;
Better the fountain in the heart
Than the fountain by the way.

Better sit at a master's feet
Than thrill a listening state;
Better suspect that thou art proud
Than be sure that thou art great.

Better walk in the realm unseen
Than watch the hour's event;
Better the "Well done" at the last
Than the air with shouting rent.
—George Macdonald.

To gain strength—Hood's Sarsaparilla.
For steady nerves—Hood's Sarsaparilla.
For pure blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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To the Editor of the Victoria Times:—Please inform your readers that I will mail free to all sufferers the means by which I was restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thanks to heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong. I have nothing to sell and no scheme to extort money from anyone whomsoever, but being desirous to make this certain cure known to all, I will send free and confidential to any one full particulars of just how I was cured. Address with stamps:
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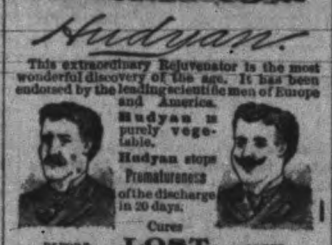

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NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890, notice is hereby given that Amos J. Hughitt, carrying on business at Genoa and the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Hughitt and McIntyre, has, by deed dated the 6th day of October, 1893, assigned all his real and personal property to Thomas Earle, of the City of Victoria, merchant, and Matthew Trotter Johnston, of the same place, merchant, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. The said deed was executed by the assignor and assignees on this 6th day of October, 1893.

Dated 6th October, 1893.

THOMAS EARLE,
M. T. JOHNSTON
Oct6-tf Assignees.

In the Matter of the Estate of Disher & Campbell, of 81 Douglas Street, Victoria, Grocers.

Take notice that the trustees of this estate have granted and assigned all the estate and effects of the above named Disher & Campbell to Daniel Campbell and he is authorised to collect all book debts due and owing to the late firm of Disher & Campbell.

And further take notice that all persons having claims against the said estate must forward and deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the trustees, Charles Fox Todd and Joseph Cheshire of Victoria on or before the 1st day of December, 1893. After the 1st day of December, 1893, the trustees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated 11th September, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS,
Solicitor for the Trustees.
s11-1m Victoria

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THE TIMES,
Victoria, B. C.

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Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street grocers; Cochrane & Mann, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the uniting together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary.
ja13

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ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.
fel13

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C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.
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jy8

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R. E. GOSS EDITON, Scribe E.
jy19

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E. PEMBERTON, K. of R. & S.
oct3

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Notice to Contractors.

Tenders are required for the erection of a residence, facing Head street, Lampson street and the old Esquimalt road, Esquimalt District. Plans can be seen at my office on and after Wednesday next. Oct. 11, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, up till 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, 18th day of October, 1893, at which time tenders will be received. Separate tenders are required for heating and lighting.

None but responsible contractors need apply for permission to inspect the drawings, and the lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

J. GERHARD TIARKS,
Architect,
39 1-2 Government St.
October 7, 1893. o9-td

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

FOR SALE—Mechanic's lathe, 4 ft. 6 in. long, with slide rest, chucks, etc., a bargain. Harness Maker, Transfer Stables. o10-2t

COMFORTABLY furnished bedroom for a gentleman, $5 per month, 34 Humboldt street. o10-2t

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TO LET—Suitable offices for Medical Men, with entrances on Langley and Government streets. A. DeCosmos. o10-6t

FOR SALE—One Welsh pony (bay) quiet and gentle to handle, suitable for children, (sound), with new cart and harness; will be sold cheap. Apply to P. C. Macgregor, Terrace avenue, or P. O. Box 684. o9-4t

LOST—On Fort street between Quadra and Douglas a lady's silver watch and chain. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Times office. o9-4t

LOST OR STOLEN—A dog, half bull and pointer. Finder will be rewarded by returning to Telegraph office. Oct1-1w

WANTED—From 20 to 60 acres good farm land. City property given in part payment. A. R., Times office. Oct6-1w

FOR SALE—5000 acres fertile land at Matsqui Prairie, in blocks of 40 acres each, at $35 to $40 per acre. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St.

FOR SALE—Two storey house, 5 rooms, on Francis Avenue, convenient to Esquimalt Road car line. Price reduced to $900, payable $100 cash and balance to suit purchaser. Also improved Farm near McPherson's Station, on any terms, at $1200. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St.

WANTED—Tenant for a small cottage and over an acre of land inside city limits; excellent chance, rent $7.50 per month. Apply 39 Broad street. o21m

TO LET—From 21st October instant, the "Albion House," 61 Government Street. For terms and particulars apply to 62 Langley Street, Victoria. Oct2-tf

LOST—A bunch of keys. Finder will please return to Times office. s27-tf

TO LET—Two good bedrooms for gentlemen, and housekeeping accomodation for a married couple at Miss McCandlish's 63 Superior street. s27-tf

TO LET, Chatham street, House with 8 rooms, bath with hot and cold water, closet inside house. House warmed by hot air. Rent, $17.50. Apply R. R. Bayne, 50 1-2 Govt. St. s23-tf

MISS WARREN, pupil of Mr. and Madame Bodda (Miss Louisa Payne), London, England, is prepared to give lustructions in singing and eucution. Referees kindly permitted to His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia, Mrs. I. W. Powell, Burdett avenue; Miss Dupont, 20 Scoresby street, andMiss Perrin, Bishop's Close. For terms apply to Miss Warren, 33 Birdcage Walk, Victoria. s11-1m

TO RENT—The American hotel and bar, 16 rooms and a fine large concert hall. The bar and fixtures all complete. Apply T. J. Burnes, Burnes House. s11-tf

TO RENT—A well furnished five room cottage. Good location. Possession given immediately. 42 Cadboro Bay Road. s8-tf

FOR SALE—A good paying business. Apply —E., this office. jy9-tf

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Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Flummerfelt, Gorge Road.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders for the erection of a frame dwelling house at Saanich, B. C., will be received up to noon on Friday, 13th inst. Plans and specifications at office of
S. MACLURG,
Architect.
Room 23, Five Sisters Block,
October 5th, 1893.

NOTICE.

The North and South Saanich Agricultural Society's Annual Exhibition has been postponed until the 19th and 20th of October, in order to secure a better display of exhibits.

Horse Racing on the second day of the Show. Refreshments will be provided. A Ball will be held on the evening of the 20th.
W R ARMSTRONG,
sept21-td Secretary.

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There is, probably, no family medicine so favorably and so widely known as Davis' Pain Killer. It is extensively used in India, China, Turkey—and, in every civilized country on earth, not only to counteract the climatic influences, but for the cure of bowel troubles, cholera and fevers. It is used internally for all diseases of the bowels, and externally for wounds, burns, bruises, etc. Sold by druggists generally. 25 cents for a big bottle.

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SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion, the type used for general reading, and placed in reading columns, 25c a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out. Address

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager

Changes of Advertisements.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

THE FACTS REMAIN.

The Colonist this morning had an unusually violent outbreak of bad language because of our exposure of the premier's methods of working up testimony in his own behalf at Kamloops. Our neighbor is always allowed a wide latitude in the use of such language, for the reason that otherwise it could not express its thoughts. Unfortunately for it, however, the resort to explosive phrases and abusive epithets never brings it any success in its frequent encounters with facts. In this instanc, we fail to see that the abuse heaped on the Times has met the contention which we so respectfully offered yesterday to prove that the Colonist had brought forward an unreliable witness in the premier's behalf. What could be more futile than to quote an editorial from the Sentinel to show that the premier met with great success, when it is known that the premier himself was either directly or indirectly the author of that article? A column or two of fishwife expletives would hardly convince the people that Mr. Turle can be relied upon as a reporter of his own success. The Colonist's own readers will all the more hesitate about taking his word in such matters now because in days gone by the Colonist was wont to educate them in that direction. They have not forgotten, if the Colonist forgets, the little dispute which arose between the premier and the now subdued organ about the accuracy of certain reports.

THE USUAL WAY.

The Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements seem to be growing too much for the good of their own case in regard to prices in Manitoba and the Northwest. Mr. McBride, the general agent of the Massey-Harris company, wrote a letter to the Free Press, in which he contended that his company sells implements in Manitoba just as cheaply as the American manufacturers sell in Dakota. He further stated that the prices of Canadian implements in Manitoba are lower than the prices of American implements there by just the amount of the duty. To this the Free Press offers the following very apt rejoinder: "This seems to us to be very good news, because—Mr. McBride being witness—there can no longer be any excuse for retaining high duties on agricultural implements. Massey-Harris can sell for $100 that for which the Minnesota men charge in Manitoba, $130, so Mr. McBride tells us. It is clear therefore that the removal of the $30 duty on this article would not place the Massey-Harris Company at a disadvantage while it would give the farming community the benefit of a little not too exciting business competition. We suppose that it is an open secret that in the memorial to be presented to the finance minister next week, the proposition is made that the duties on agricultural implements should be reduced to say 15 per cent. After seeing Mr. McBride, if he should be so fortunate, the finance minister ought not to have any hesitation in promising to lower the duties on implements by at least one-half. If Canadian manufacturers can sell in Manitoba cheaper by the whole amount of duty, than Americans can sell here, the gift to them of such an advantage as 15 per cent. ought to place them beyond fear of any foreign competition. For our part, remembering how much the farmers have paid to the manufacturers in the last ten years, and how they have been regarded as fair game for every tall chimney in the country, we should be well pleased to see farming machinery placed on the free list, and if it is of such little use to the implement men as the Massey-Harris Company's manager implies, why should it not be?" Of course the implement men will, in spite of their own statement, insist on the retention of the duty at its present height, which is 35, not 30, per cent. They take precisely the same course as other beneficiaries of the tariff, who pretend that their goods are sold at least as cheaply as foreign articles would be sold free of duty, but are never willing to see that duty lowered in the slightest degree. Their actions are decidedly at variance with their words.

London Advertiser: The privilege-holders who control the present Dominion government are hard task-masters. At one meeting Sir John Thompson and his associates profess to be in favor of reciprocity in natural products only. At another they assert that reciprocity in natural products would ruin the farmer! And so they wriggle and twist. The fact is they desire to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. But they are not clever enough. The class laws must go. The people of Canada desire that no more revenue shall be collected than is necessary to run the country, and they insist that the whole shall go into the public treasury and that not a cent shall be collected by private individuals. That is a simple issue. Let us keep the "protectionists" to it, and class legislation will soon be doomed.

Toronto Globe: Mr. Foster still insists on reducing revenue by putting raw sugar on the free list. The claim involves the admission that the tariff is a tax, and if he is entitled to praise for taking this particular tax off the shoulders of the people he or his party are blameworthy in maintaining it in previous years. The fact of the matter is, however, that he claims credit for an act that was forced on him by the action of the McKinleyites in the United States. Raw sugar in that country had been put on the free list, and the Ottawa administration were placed in this position—they could leave matters as they were and expose the refiners to competition, or they could make raw sugar free and lose the whole of the revenue from that source, but at the same time save the refiners. They chose the latter course, and, on the strength of it, desire to figure as tax lighteners.

The Times the other day predicted that the Dominion government would be prompted by self-interest to strictly and literally interpret the provisions of the "Terms of Union" which regulate the amount of the per capita subsidy. Whereupon our neighbor says "that this is suggesting to the Dominion government to stick to the census, right or wrong, accurate or inaccurate." To tell the truth, we had forgotten for the moment that the Ottawa government is in the habit of looking to the Times for suggestions. Now that we have been reminded we shall be more careful in future. However, we can plead this time the fact that the Dominion government did not wait for our suggestion, but actually took the course mentioned of its own accord. At least its officials have done so, and we must not suppose they were acting on their own authority.

OUR JURY SYSTEM.

To the Editor: In the recent case of wilful murder tried in Victoria, which resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against the accused, John Wilson, I would draw attention to the fact that at least one of the jurymen could not read or write. Now, I would like to know, sir, if this was known to the parties responsible for the selection of such person or persons? If it was, then I am afraid that our much vaunted boasts of privileges as jurymen are of little avail; as I assert that no man, however intelligent in his crude condition, can be fit without some education to act as a juryman in any case, especially so when the life and liberty of a fellow creature are at stake. I am strongly of opinion that some qualification is needed in the very responsible position of a juryman, and think the law should be made so that each juryman empanelled should be examined by a competent official as to his proficiency in the rudiments of reading and writing, and also as to the particular charge or charges to be tried. Personally I am in accord with the verdict and sentence in the recent case, but, sir, I maintain that the time has arrived when the jury system should be so regulated that the danger of having twelve semi-idiots to decide important cases—especially those of life and death—would not exist. In this I do not intend to cast any reflection on the jury in the case referred to, but only as a note of warning as to what is possible under the present system. I have known of cases where the charge of the judge has been construed into an edict of a verdict of guilty being necessary, and the jury, not being conversant with their rights or privileges, have brought in such a verdict as they supposed was dictated by the judge. I hope that this matter is of too serious an import to pass by without further comment.

H. L. S.

Millinery.

See Partridge's window this season for stylish millinery. The Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, carry the broom. Our prices are what we call hard time prices, down to bedrock. *

Buying Back Their Own Diamonds.

The De Beers mines employ 3,000 whites and from 15,000 to 20,000 of the natives as laborers. The natives, Mr. McGregor said, will steal diamonds, and no way had been discovered to prevent the thefts. Under the law the native laborers are kept in inclosures called compounds. They sell the diamonds which they steal at a few shillings per carat. They are purchased, although the natives are ignorant of the fact, by agents of the De Beers company and returned to the company. Within the last two years, Mr. McGregor said, the company has paid in this way $3,500,000 for diamonds which had been stolen by the natives. Mr. McGregor said it was expected that the dry diggings would be worked out in two years, but they have been worked since 1871, and there are no indications of a bottom being found. To prevent the soil from caving in, shafts 1,000 feet have been sunk, and the mining is done in chambers similar to that of American coal mines.

Are you subject to sick headache? Use Escljay's Liver Lozenges. They will cure you.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

John Henderson, a well-to-do farmer of Missouri, was killed near Thorndale by lightning.

A. F. Merrill, publisher of the first daily paper published in Brockville, is dead, aged 50.

A 14-year-old girl was eaten by a bear at St. Bartholomew, Que., a few days ago, while looking for her parents' cattle.

Rev. Dr. Mackay, the famous missionary, arrived at Woodstock on Tuesday night from Vancouver, and was given a cordial welcome in Chalmers' church.

Mr. George Noble, of Leamington, aged 70, suicided by taking paris green. Temporary insanity, resulting from domestic troubles and loss of property, is the supposed cause.

At the London assizes the jury returned a verdict for $800 against Charles Ross, confectioner, of that city, for the seduction of Florence Godwin under promise of marriage.

American capitalists are now prospecting the gold land in Beauce county, with a view to developing the mines should the prospects warrant the investment of capital. The mines cover about 100 square miles of territory.

The Ontario Attorney General's department has received word that the U. S. government has decided to surrender to the Canadian authorities John Conn, formerly a private banker at Alvinston, who is under arrest at Detroit on a charge of forgery.

There is likely to be a repetition of the trouble at Oka among the Indians there. Chief Timothy is at Ottawa to see the Hon. Mr. Daly, minister of the interior, and says that the old feuds between the Indians and seminary over certain lands are again brewing.

The receivers of the National Cordage company have taken action at Montreal for $37,237 against the Consumers' Cordage company. This is a claim for goods sold and the defendants contest the action on the ground that they have an offset to fully cover the amount.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen on Tuesday night gave at Quebec their first grand ball in Canada, several hundred of the guests being presented. Many of the costumes were extremely gorgeous. His Excellency and the Countess leave for Chicago on Thursday to visit the World's Fair.

L'Evenement borrows from La Semaine Religieuse a story of a young girl in France who was possessed of the devil, and who was finally cured by the efforts of two priests who, acting under the direction of the Bishop of Versailles, exorcised the demon and thus succeeded where science failed.

At the regular meeting of the Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Association in Toronto upwards of 1000 new members were proposed. The fight for the presidency is becoming very hot between the McCarthy and anti-McCarthy parties. The election takes place on Monday night.

D. McDonald arrived from Jasper House on Saturday bringing samples of mica from a deposit discovered by him somewhere on this side of the mountains. The mica is clear and perfect, and is said to be in large quantities. Its existence has been known of for a long time from Indian reports, but this is the first discovery of its exact location.—Edmonton Bulletin.

—B. B. Osler and Hugh Ryan, of Toronto, — Nanton, of Winnipeg, Senator Ferguson, Niagara Falls; and Senator McLaren, Perth, are applying at Ottawa for incorporation as "The Canadian Meat and Packing Company," with a capital stock of $250,000, and headquarters at Toronto. They propose to carry on the same sort of meat packing business as Armour, Swift & Hammond do in Chicago. Their abattoirs will be located in Manitoba and the Northwest.

A long and useful life of a brave soldier and soldier was brought to a close by the demise of Captain Robert Douglass Stupart, R. N., who has for a number of years resided in Toronto. He is a son of Admiral Gustavus Stupart, who fought under Nelson and who was in constant service during the long period of French wars. When the Crimean war broke out Stupart sailed under Admiral Sir Charles Napier to the Baltic, and while there attained the rank of commander.

Battle With Emin's Murderers.

A very exciting acount of the campaign by the Belgian Congo company against the Arab slavers of the Upper Congo districts appears in one of the recent English papers. Manyuema, the district where the Arabs have hitherto been all-powerful, is to the east of the Lualaba, or the main tributary of the Congo, between the Lualaba and Lake Tanganyika. The Arab stronghold was Nyangue, a great native town on the right bank of the Lualaba, or about two hundred miles west of Lake Tanganyika, and about eleven hundred miles as the crow flies east of the mouth of the Congo. Here the last of a series of great battles between the negroes commanded by Congo officers and the Arabs was fought and won by the Europeans. The conquerors were too weak, however, to do more than hold the town and wait for reinforcements.

The following is an extract from a letter written by one of the officers from Nyangue, where were found the papers of the murdered Emin Pasha:

"We are still here waiting for reinforcements and cartridges to attack Kassongo, a town well fortified, and as big as this, where all the Arabs are collected. It is just four days' march not hurry up. You know there are about 20 days' good marching from Lusambo. The reinforcements are now 57 days arrived at Lusambo, and we do not know what they are playing at. They know we have scarcely 300 men left and not 100 rounds per head, and yet they do not hurry up. You know ther are about 5,000 men on foot "to resist the Arab movement," and we have, with scarce 400 men, defeated the Arabs in five big battles, and after six weeks' siege taken Nyangue, the capital, so there is, no doubt, any amount of jealousy, and the three columns on the march would not object to have the pleasure of rescuing or avenging us.

"We are in a curious state of mind, and feel as if in a dream. Now, after three weeks' rest in Nyangue, we cannot believe we have succeeded. Nyangue has about 50,000 people here when we attacked it. It is entrenched—mud walls, loopholed—and you know the Arab houses, some dried brick in hollow square, each side thirty or forty yards long, and loopholed. In Nyangue itself I counted over 200 houses like this. Of course, if they had not got a pale we would have lost all our men taking one house. Oh, I forgot to tell you about the battle of Lualaba of the 20th. I had a hot time. My bodyguard of 45 men had two killed and five wounded. The Arabs had given orders for their men to fire at the whites, throw down their guns, and rush in and take them with their knives and lances. Another white man and I got suddenly into the head of the Arab columns. We do not know how. We had only about sixty men to them, and were in high grass, with Arabs all round. We were in single line, with two guides, supposed to be friendly in front. The road was only two feet wide, and we were blocked by the guides. The Arabs rushed in—now I know—to take De Woturs, who was twenty yards in front of me. I gave them a right-left of buck from the twelve-bore, and the whole front line went down. This let them see De Woturs was not alone—our men were firing at random—over their heads mostly—they killed a lot a couple of hundred yards in the rear. One big Arab caught a soldier, and was dragging him off by the belt, but the soldier lopped off his hand with his knife. Then I fired 27 cartridges from my repeating rifle. You know how a man shoots when he expects every shot to be his last.

"De Woturs and I were then about ten yards apart, back to back, and he knew nothing about the rush behind him, being fully engaged in front. After, when he saw the corpses, he said, "Who killed them? They must have almost got me." He is a splendid fighting chap, but will get killed one of these days, for he is not quite cool enough to look round him. I hold that if an officer has to shoot he should floor a leader every time. It's a good example for the men. I have often thought when in the act of firing, of one of the last things you said to me, "Don't fire at a man if you can possibly avoid it," and I am sure you would have added, if you had thought it necessary for me, "but if you do, don't miss him." I remember you said to me when I was going to school first, "My boy, don't you ever hit a man, unless you mean to knock him down," and I never have.

Mr. Labouchere.

Henry Labouchere is a short-built, pudgy-looking man, with markedly arched eyebrows, and a pointed black beard streaked with grey, and in a manner is genially incisive. He is rising two-and-sixty; was educated at Eton, and spent ten very pleasant years at his country's expense in the diplomatic service. He has sat in parliament for nearly two decades. He always commands the ear of the house, for he is never dull, always original, generally lively, and a master of irony, which is most gratifying to every one except the victim. He became part proprietor of the Daily News when it was started as a penny paper in 1868, and during the Franco-Prussian war contributed to it the celebrated "Letters of a Besieged Resident of Paris." From 1874 he wrote the city articles for the World, in which he conducted a celebrated campaign against money-lenders; and in 1877 started Truth, which now brings him something like fifty thousand a year, and which everybody reads for the sole purpose of ascertaining his views on things in general, for he writes as racily as he speaks. He has the keenest possible insight into affectation and humbust, and as an unmasker of political and social humbug he is unsurpassed; but to take him seriously is to apply to him a use for which he was never intended. This is a characteristic which tells against him at times—when he wants to be a cabinet minister, for instance; but it makes him a very entertaining member of society. He poses as a confirmed cynic, and endeavors to make the worst of everybody, including himself. Yet withal he is a most charming companion, and has a rare stock of first-hand stories, which he tells inimitably. Latterly, however, he has become a personage of importance, and almost of seriousness. Politically, as is well known, he is an advanced Radical, and among British workmen "the gospel according to Labouchere" is preached with much popularity. He lives in Pope's villa at Twickenham, is married to an ex-actress and smokes immoderately. He is a peer's nephew and a bishop's brother-in-law, but doesn't look it. He does not love Mr. Gladstone.—M. Crofton in October Lippincott's.

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50. At the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor Yates and Government sts. *

SEAL TEETH
Mounted for Brooches, Ear-Rings, Watch Charms, Cuff Links, Bracelet Pins, Etc., Etc., by PENNOCK & LOWE, The Jewelers, 43 Government St., Next to Spencer's.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Chamois Skins

We have a fine assortment of Chamois Skins for making vests for protection against the cold of the coming winter.

COCHRANE & MUNN,
Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts

Mantles, Waterproofs.

See us this week. We have the new styles. Some mantles you will observe hang, but these fit. Special values we offer in the above lines. Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street. John Partridge, proprietor. *

Crowned With Success.

By improving the kitchen and dining-room service of the Vienna Cafe, Wilson block, Yates street, the experienced manager, in spite of dull times, has succeeded in more than doubling his business since he took charge three months ago. Lunch is served from 12 to 2 at 35 cents; with beer, 50 cents. Dinner from 5.30 to 8 p.m at 50 cents; with wine, 75 cents. Board by the week (three meals a day), $5. Meals a la carte at all hours up to 8 p.m. *

Annual Charity Ball.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Jubilee Hospital have decided to hold their annual charity ball on October 25th. As usual, elaborate preparations are being made for the affair, which will be the finest and one of the society events of the season. The ball is now always anxiously looked forward to by the young people of the city, and they seem to join in and help to make it a brilliant success. Besides the pleasant time always spent, those who attend have the satisfaction of knowing that they are helping a worthy institution.

Puebla's Passengers.

The steamer City of Puebla, Captain Debney, sailed for San Francisco this morning. She took the following cabin passengers from Victoria: Mrs. McLennan, Mrs. H. S. Zimmerman and children, E. A. Stevens and wife, W. J. Belcher, Fred. W. Armitage, J. Kidder and wife, J. H. Hoge, H. Petersen, A. Jones, E. J. Lynne and wife, J. F. McDonald, R. Carr, Wm. Hilts, wife and children, Mrs. Ingham, Mrs. F. S. Kelton, Miss L. Marbouef, Miss L. Leantyer, John Kidde and wife, Miss L. A. Miller, H. F. Earle, Miss E. Folsom, Miss H. Swann, Miss G. Ford, Mrs. F. Johnson and children, Mrs. McIntyre, Chas. W. Banderson and wife, Mrs. J. V. Harris and L. Honigbaum and wife.

Price List of Scotch and Other Wools

At Russell and McDonald's, 134 Douglas street:

Hayden's Aberdeen five-ply fingering, one dollar per knot.

Paton's Glasgow fingering, 25 cents per hank.

Baldwin's superfine wool, 15 cents per packet or two packets for 25.

Saxony yarn, ten cents and 20 cents per packet.

Four-ply Scotch yarns 75 cents per knot of 12 skeins.

Berlin wools, plain colors or variegated, 10 cents per bunch.

Alaska's Coal Supply.

An Alaskan correspondent of the Post Intelligencer writes as follows: "The coal mine opened at Port Union, some 60 miles east of Unimak pass, has been given up by the company owning it on account of failure to find the coal in sufficient quantities to pay. The quality of coal found at this place was excellent, especially adapted for steamer purposes, but the development of the deposit showed the coal to be in pockets, and as there was no prospect of a true vein being discovered, work was discontinued this spring. All of the coal so far found in Alaska is lignitic and is not so well adapted for steaming purposes as the bituminous coals found further south; it is highly probable that the coal fields of Washington and Vancouver Island will continue to supply Alaska with coal for many years to come."

Law Intelligence.

Beer Bros. v. Collister.—Application of the defendant for an order that the plaintiffs give security for the defendant's costs in the action to th eatisfaction of the registrar, on the ground that the plaintiffs are insolvent and suing herein for the benefit of a third person; and that in the meantime all further proceedings be stayed. Order made for security in the sum of $100.

Morrison v. Watt—Re Provincial Controverted Elections Act.—Application of the petitioner to fix a time and place for hearing the petitioner's application for leave to withdraw the petition herein for directions. Thursday, the 19th, fixed for hearing petition.

First National Bank, Oregon, U.S.A., v. Raynes and Nightingale.—Application of plaintiffs for leave to sign final judgment. Summons dismissed.

Sinclair v. Point Comfort Hotel Co.—Application of plaintiff for leave to sign judgment against the defendant for $0,072 and costs. Application granted.

Albion House Great Sale.

The store will be closed on Friday and Saturday next and open again on Monday, Oct. 2nd. The lowest and final cut will be made. The store is rented and all must go by the 15th. Goods will be sold so low that stealing would be superfluous. Come early; some very recherche novelties yet unsold—and will be sold for next to nothing. *

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The Victoria Theatre company will meet next Wednesday.

—The Sons of Erin will meet in Pioneer Hall this evening.

—Letts diaries for 1894. J. Johnson & Co., books and stationery, Government street. tf

—Thompson, Christie & Co. have been awarded the contract for completing the new drill shed.

—H. C. Lucas, baker, Victoria, has taken W. H. Crogan into partnership under the style of Lucas & Crogan.

—The funeral of the late John Vermouth took place yesterday morning. The deceased was a native of Genoa, Italy, aged 39.

—The Cariboo and Fly arrived from the north last evening with lumber and salmon from the R. C. Cannery and mill at Claxton.

—A meeting of the council of the B. C. board of trade will be held to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Business, tariff and other matters.

—The Poultry Club's show at the market building this evening should be patronized by the public. The admission is only ten cents.

—His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Edgar Dewdney has given $10 toward the purchase of souvenir lockets for the members of the Victoria lacrosse team.

—The new Japanese drapery crepes and leather paper hangings just opened at Weiler Bros.' are very effective and the prices low for such elegant goods. *

—S. D. Schultz and Geo. A. Morphy will shortly enter into the legal business under the firm name of Schultz & Morphy, at No. 40 Langley street, Victoria.

—E. B. Marvin & Co. shipped 30 casks of sealskins to London this morning over the C. P. R. From Montreal the shipment will go forward on the Allan line.

—The Bush & Gert's piano has secured a first award at the World's Fair. If you are looking for the best piano bear this in mind and go to the agents, T. W. Fletchers', 47 Fort street. *

—There was a congregational social at the Calvary Baptist church last evening. It was given by the ladies, who provided an old New England dinner for the company. Dinner and programme pleased.

—The annual charity ball in aid of the Jubilee hospital will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 25, at Assembly hall. The Ladies Auxiliary met yesterday at the home of Mrs. Rudlin, Pandora avenue, to make preliminary arrangements.

—C. H. Earle, the Kingston's baggage-master, charged with smuggling forty pounds of opium last Tuesday night, was released on Monday on bonds furnished by Capt. Melville Nichols and Chief Engineer Snyder of the steamer George E. Starr.

—The United States Steamer Mohican of the Behring Sea patrol, was in Alert Bay when the Danube passed there. A majority of the crew were down with la grippe and the vessel could not be properly navigated. The commander expected to be able to leave in a few days for the Sound.

—John Wilson, a native of Barbadoes, who was found guilty of manslaughter at the special assize, was last evening sentenced by Mr. Justice Crease to serve 12 years in the penitentiary. The jury in the case of Francis, charged with assaulting Wilson, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

—All the outgoing steamers were late in leaving this morning, the storm keeping them in port. The Premier did not leave until 7:30 and the Yosemite and Rithet did not get away until noon. The Premier had a very rough passage in coming down last night.

—The social dance given in I. O. O. F. hall last evening by Colfax lodge, No. 1, Daughters of Rebekah, was a great success, there being in fact more applications for tickets than could be accommodated. Over 100 couples danced. Supper was served at midnight in the dining room of the Clarence hotel.

—A letter from Dutch Harbor, Alaska, says: "The annual quota of 7,500 seals allowed to be taken on the seal islands have been all secured with the exception of 1,500, which the company have left to be secured later in the season, so as to give the natives a chance to secure the seal carcasses for food for winter use." The native sea otter catch is placed at 350, which is very low, and it is feared that many of the Indians will suffer this winter.

—The sale of sealskins in London will probably not take place until some time in November. It is stated here among those in the trade that there is a disposition to put it off as long as possible. The sales are usually held in October, but have been put off as long as Nov. 8th. There may be some private sales in London this month, but the auctions will hardly take place for a month yet. The postponement will give late shipments an opportunity to reach the sales.

—The entertainment, "The Happy Family," given at the Victoria theatre last evening by the children of St. Paul's Sunday school, Victoria West, was well attended and a pleasant evening was spent. The affair was given in aid of the Protestant Orphans' Home, and the friends of that institution turned out in force. The children took their parts well and showed that the ladies who trained them had used skill and patience. There will be a fair balance for the home.

—Columbia lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., will meet this evening.

The Miowera is not yet in. She is three days overdue, as her sailing time is understood here.

—Joseph Adams and wife have been duly appointed assistants in the new Protestant Orphans' Home.

—A large and valuable boat belonging to the Race Rocks lighthouse was stolen from the harbor last night.

—In the speedy trials court on Friday Michael Lynch, charged with stealing sealskins, and other offenders, will be tried.

The sealing schooner Triumph, Capt. Clarence Cox, returned this afternoon from the west coast. She had a hard time in the straits last night.

—Jessie Peatt, a young "lady" inclined to be wild, is behind the bars at the city lockup, a position she has been in before. She is charged with breaking windows.

—The Dominion government steamer Quadra leaves early to-morrow morning for False Narrows, near Nanaimo, to renew the buoys, some of which are reported missing.

—Although he has telegraphed for particulars, Supt. Hussey has not received any official notification of the reported murder along the line of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway.

—Capt. H. V. Hughes of the schooner Victoria, and Miss Balcom will be married at the First Presbyterian church this evening at 7 o'clock by Rev. D. Campbell. There will be a large attendance of friends.

—An information has been sworn to charging W. H. Bastable, a stoker on H.M.S. Royal Arthur, with stealing a lot of jewelry and other trinkets from the White Horse saloon. If Bastable is arrested this evening the case will be tried to-morrow.

—A sale of work is being held this afternoon in Temperance Hall, Pandora street, by the ladies of the W. C. T. U. There was a large attendance, the plain and fancy goods tables being besieged all afternoon by purchasers. This evening a concert will be held in the hall.

Roy Allan Lockhart, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Lockhart, died last night after a month's illness. The funeral will take place on Friday at 2:30 p.m. from the residence, 59 1-2 Superior street. Rev. P. McF. Macleod will conduct the services.

—Ah Bow was in the police court this morning charged with supplying liquor to Indians. The case was remanded until to-morrow. Felix Borell, charged with assaulting Annie, an Indian woman, did not appear. The police stated that he had left the country, going to Puget Sound.

—A general meeting of the members of the Merchants' Exchange club will be held on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock to receive the report of the provisional committee. Gentlemen wishing to have their names placed on the charter members' list should apply immediately to the secretary, F. Elworthy.

Charles Wilson, an old acquaintance of the public, was this morning committed for trial by Justice Macrae on a charge of larceny. Yesterday afternoon Wilson met Ben, a Siwash with a deep thirst, down near the custom house. Wilson told Ben if he would produce a dollar he would get him two big bottles of whiskey. Ben produced and Wilson levanted with the dollar. Wilson, who had been before Magistrate Macrae several times, elected to go to the supreme court and take a jury trial.

—The storm last night produced one result which is to be expected every time the wind begins to make music in the chimney, namely, it levelled the wires and cut off communication by telegraph with the mainland. For this reason the Times is unable to present its readers with an account of the third in the international yacht races between the Vigilant and Valkyrie, sailed to-day in Long Island Sound. The lines are being repaired as rapidly as possible, and it was expected this afternoon that communication with Vancouver would be re-established to-night.

New Dress Goods

Opened this day at the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, fancy whipcord, beige natte, serges, cashmeres, mourning goods, plain and shot effects, hopsacks in all the new shades, 33c., 40c., 50c., 65c., to $1.50 per yard. J. Partridge, proprietor. *

PERSONAL.

Dr. M. Carley has returned from the East.

T. Payne, of Cowichan Lake, is in the city.

J. W. McColl, of New Westminster, is at the Driard.

John S. McMillan, of Roche Harbor, is in the city.

E. H. Shattuck, of San Francisco, is at the Driard.

O. C. Hastings returned from Port Townsend last evening.

Capt. Soule and B. Wrede, of Vancouver are at the Oriental.

J. A. Fullerton went to Vancouver on the Premier this morning.

R. H. Hall, M.P.P., returned from the Mainland last evening.

C. H. Dickie and wife, of Duncan's came down on the noon train.

Mrs. G. Roberts returned last evening from a visit to the Sound cities.

Luke Pither and wife returned last evening from a trip across the Sound.

F. J. P. Gibson and F. R. Young, of Vancouver, are among the guests at the Driard.

Gus Hanck, Ladner's; J. E. Clifton, Tacoma, and M. Costello, Vancouver, are at the New England.

Hon. Theo. Davie returned from the Mainland last evening, and Hon. D. W. Higgins came over from the Sound.

C. F. Lacisa and H. Flohn, two merchants of Hamburg, are in the city on a pleasure trip. They are at the Driard.

Marcus Wolfe, wife and daughter, of Nanaimo, and Miss Jones, of Portland, are at the Driard. Mrs. Wolfe has just returned from California.

A telegram received in the city last evening from Vancouver announced the arrival there of W. J. Burnes, secretary of the lacrosse club. He will arrive this evening.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers. If you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only ... Powder ... Alum. Used ... NOTES ... Standard

Jackets and Capes

Direct from Berlin.....
118 Opened out Saturday.

THE PINK OF THE BEST GERMAN MANUFACTURERS' COLLECTION.

These Goods are direct from the manufacturer. We pay cash for them, and to clear them out during this month have marked on a very small profit.

No trouble to show them, and they are so stylish that they sell themselves.

D. Spencer,
Government Street.

A Handsome Box Of Glove Powder Given Away

Notwithstanding the excellent value we are giving, besides guaranteeing every pair of our **Celebrated Kid Gloves** We will give the purchaser of every pair of Gloves a handsome Box of Glove Powder.

The Westside Glove is a beautiful soft kid equal to the best $1.50 glove sold in this city. **Price $1.25.**

THE WESTSIDE
J. HUTCHESON & CO.

—THE—
Stanley House

GENERAL DRY GOODS
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.,
COR. OF FORT ST.

New Jackets, New Capes, New Mantles

Etc., Etc., Etc.

These goods from one of the Finest Manufacturers in Europe to hand. They comprise one of the finest assortments of goods ever opened in British Columbia.

Prices are marked right down to the LOWEST NOTCH.

Ladies should see them at once.

W. S. Hampson & Co.

Changed Hands.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT the Stock of the late firm of J. P. Matthews & Co., we beg to announce to our friends and the general public that we are prepared to supply the best

Groceries AND Provisions

At the VERY LOWEST Prices. We have just received

Gilt Edge Hams,
Whole Eastern Codfish,
Breakfast Gem and
California Cream Cheese.

SPEED BROS.,
Corner Fort and Douglas Sts.
Telephone 178.

EX S. S. WARRIMOO.

Australian SUGAR
70 Pound Sacks
For Family Use.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Australian Canned Meats

Luncheon Beef,
Roast Beef,
Roast Mutton,
Pork Sausage,
Etc., Etc.,

IN 1 AND 2 POUND CANS.
PRONOUNCED BY EPICURES AS "EXCELLENT."

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.
Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting by James Wishart and George G. Meldram for a renewal of the temporary transfer of a license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Clarence Hotel, situate on the corner of Douglas and Yates streets in the City of Victoria, from George Stelly to the said James Wishart and George G. Meldram granted to them by the said board at its last sittings.

And further take notice that an application will also be made to the said board for a transfer of the said license from George Stelly to James Wishart and George G. Meldram.

Dated this 9th day of October, A.D. 1893.

GEORGE STELLY,
JAMES WISHART,
GEORGE G. MELDRAM.

oct9-1m

25 RICHARDSON STREET

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Are instructed to sell by

AUCTION

By H. V. Burner, Esq., on the premises, on

THURSDAY NEXT at 11 A.M.

The whole of his

Elegant and Costly Furnishings

Comprising Solid Oak Dining Room Furniture, including elaborately carved sideboard with bevelled plate back, massive extension table, superior dining chairs, elegant combined bookcase and secretaire, standard lamp, bed lounge, valuable Persian carpet square, hearth rug, combined clock, chronometer and thermometer.

IN PARLOR—One Parisian lounge, in ebenille, rattan music stand, two rattan arm and rocking chairs, expensively upholstered, large bamboo whatnot, maple pedestal, gent's massive easy chair in real morocco leather, 1 rattan rocker, rare vases and bronzes, very rare etching, water color by M. D. Graff, electro-plated ware, three engravings, very fine Brussels carpet, hearth rug, two pairs lace curtains.

IN HALL—Hat and umbrella stand, Brussels carpet, bracket lamp, two pairs superior chenille curtains, skin mats, etc., curtain poles with solid brass ends.

IN BEDROOM NO. 1.—Very fine polished solid oak bed set, usual pieces, solid oak chiffonier five feet high, blankets, sheets and pillows, spring and hair mattresses, 30 yards Brussels carpet in excellent condition.

IN BEDROOMS No. 2 and 3.—Oak bed set, usual pieces, toilet service, carpet square, rug, spring and top mattress, blankets, comforts, sheets, single bedstead and mattress, bureau, washstand.

IN KITCHEN—"Superior" cooking range, oil cloth, kitchen tables and chairs, dinner set, crockery, cooking utensils.

OUTSIDE—Hosepiping, 2 heating stoves, old cookstove, wringer and tubs, etc.

Please note this sale is at 11 a. m. On view Wednesday from 2 to 4 only. The desirable residence to let.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,
Leading Auctioneers.

—THE—
Leander-Tepid Swimming Bath
FIVE SISTERS BLOCK.

On or about September 30th the above Bath will be open to the public. The Swimming Bath is 52 feet long by 20 wide, fitted with the latest natatorial devices; also Shower and Electric Baths, fitted with hot and cold water. The building is well lighted and ventilated and heated with steam. The whole will be placed under the management of a competent swimming instructor.

Special Terms to Schools, Clubs, Etc.

G. C. MESHER,
Sept26-1m Proprietor.

TO CAPITALISTS.

Silks and Teas.

FOR SALE—The undersigned will dispose of a business connection with China and Japan for $5000 cash.

C. P. MOORE,
Corner Clarke and Taunton Streets, Spring Ridge, Victoria, B. C. s23-1m

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

British Barque
FORMOSA
From Liverpool.
WM. KAIN, Master.

This vessel will commence discharging cargo at Rithet's inner wharf, Wednesday, Oct. 4th. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight, and receive delivery orders for their goods.

All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 p.m. each day, and while on the wharf, will be at the risk of the consignees thereof, respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.,
Consignees of Vessel.
Victoria, Oct. 2nd, 1893. o3

ADMIRALS OF OTHER DAYS.

The Deaths of Cloudesley Shovel, Kempenfelt and Reynolds.

Before the brave Tryon perished in the Victoria, three other British admirals went down with their ships and many gallant men. At this juncture, therefore, it seems to us that a few facts about the disasters associated with the deaths of Cloudesley Shovel, Kempenfelt and Reynolds may not be without interest. The first-named admiral was wrecked on the Gilstone, near the Bishop Rock, on the Scilly Islands, on October 22, 1707. "Returning," says an old writer, "from Toulon in company with many other ships of war, in which were several distinguished personages, he came into soundings on the morning of October 22, 1707, and found his ship in nineteen fathoms of water. The weather at this time was thick and foggy, and the wind blowing strong, which, with the supposition that they were nearing the land, induced him to make signal to the fleet to lay to. At six in the evening the admiral made sail again, and was followed by the rest of the fleet. This had scarcely been done before he hoisted signals of danger, which were repeated by several other ships, as a warning to those at a distance to keep off to sea. Sir George Byng, in the Royal Anne, who was at this time about half a mile to windward of him, saw the breakers, and soon afterwards the rocks. His safety depended on the energies of a moment, for so near was the ship to a dangerous rock called the Tenemean, as to have it under his main chains, and as the ship passed it knocked off the larboard quarter gallery, but happily he escaped without sustaining any further mischief. About 8 o'clock at night the admiral's ship, the Association, struck upon Gilstone with so much violence that in about two minutes the vessel went down, and every soul on board but one perished. This man saved himself on a piece of timber, which floated to a rock called the Hellweathers, where he was compelled to remain some days before he could receive any assistance. Besides the Association, the Eagle, of 70 guns, Captain Hancock, and the Romney, of 50 guns, Captain Cory, perished with all their crews. The Firebrand, fireship, was also lost, but Captain Percy, who commanded her, and most of his men were saved. The Phoenix, fireship, Captain Hanson, ran on shore, but was afterwards got off. The St. George, commanded by Lord Dursley, seems to have escaped miraculously. She struck on the same rocks with the admiral, but the very same wave that beat out the lights of the Association lifted the St. George from the rocks and set her afloat again. Besides the admiral, there perished on this occasion, Captain Lodes of the Association, Sir John Narborough, and his brother James, sons of Lady Shovel by a former husband, Mr. Trelawney, eldest son of the Bishop of Winchester, and about 2000 men.

Going forward 75 years we turn over the pages of the Annual Register for the year 1782. We find under date Aug. 30 the following:—On Thursday night an express arrived at the admiralty office which brought the melancholy news of the loss of the Royal George of 100 guns, with the greatest portion of her crew. The ship was careening at Spithead, and many of her guns being removed to one side, some of her upper ports being open, and near the water's edge, a sudden gust of wind overset her, and she went to the bottom with about 400 of her crew, and it is supposed, at least as many women and children. The captain and two lieutenants, with about 300 men, were saved, but we are very sorry to learn that Admiral Kempenfelt was among the number of those that perished." On the opposite page, under date of September 9, we read: "A court martial was held on board the Warspite at Portsmouth on Captain Waghorne, for the loss of the Royal George, when he was honorably acquitted. A carpenter on board, who escaped, declared that the ship went down so suddenly, that he had only time to tell his brother that she was sinking. It also appeared that she was so old and rotten that when a plank parted not a peg would hold together." Here is a realistic touch which brings home the circumstances of the loss with gruesome vividness: "The same day," that is Sept. 9, 1782—"the body of Mr. Saunders, the first lieutenant, was taken up under the stern of the Montague, Indiaman, at the Motherbank. His gold watch was in his fob, and £5 15s. 6d. in his pocket."

We next come to the loss of the Defence, the Hero and the St. George, with Admiral Reynolds on board in December, 1811. The news only came to hand late in January, 1812. Accounts from Lemveg, January 6th, by an Anholt mail, state the following particulars of the shipwrecks of the St. George and Defence on the coast of Jutland: "There were no more than eleven men saved of the crew of the St. George, as the 12th died before he could be brought into a house. These seamen state that the ship previous to the loss of her masts, had likewise had her rudder broken by striking on the Redsand, and the one that was made on board to replace it was too weak to steer and govern the ship, in a gale of wind in the North Sea, and which might cause the ship's stopping. The Defence first took the ground, and on signal being given to her of the accident, the St. George immediately let go her anchor; but in bringing up with her anchor she took the ground abaft, so that her forepart, which had deeper water, and was confined by the cable, was in a short time under water. To save them by boats and craft from the shore was impossible. Such as were hoisted out were immediately driven from the ship, with the exception of one single boat, in which about twenty men attempted to save themselves, but it upset alongside the ship, and they were all drowned. On the afternoon of Christmas day, when the last of the eleven men left the ship, on a small piece of plank, Admiral Reynolds and Captain Gulon, the commander of the ship, were lying dead aside each other on the quarter deck, as were also about 508 of the crew, who had died through fatigue and cold, and from the sea breaking over them, only about 50 men remaining still alive, whose cries were only heard until it became dark, when it is to be hoped that an end was put to their misery . . . . . Among the ship's crew, which is said to have been more than 750, about 40 were reckoned in the class of officers. . . . . According to the report given by the survivors, the admiral must have been a most gallant man. He would not quit his ship, but died on board her. He was a widower, and has left two daughters behind him and a son who is a captain." Thus former chroniclers wrote of disasters similar to that of the Victoria. It is plain, too, that of old we had defective ships, and that errors in judgment occurred, and that a British admiral like Reynolds had the same heroic sentiment of honor in sticking to his post to the very last which characterized Vice-Admiral Tryon.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Delights of Life in New Zealand.

It is a mistaken impression that New Zealand is an island off the coast of Australia. It consists of two principal islands, separated by a deep strait 30 miles wide, a lesser island similarly separated from the more southern of the main islands, and a number of smaller islands or islets, including the Chatham Islands, Auckland Islands, Kermadec Islands and others. These are spread over an area about 2,000 miles from north to south, and lie 1,200 miles to the southeast from Australia, from which they are divided by vast ocean depths.

New Zealand is one of the most picturesque countries on the face of the globe, and it has, without any exception, the best climate. It seems to have been created especially for a tourist's paradise, and every year the stream of visitors to its natural wonders and beauties is becoming larger. It is destined to be the Switzerland of the southern hemisphere. Though little more than 100 miles wide at any part, it has immense mountain ranges towering up into peaks over 13,000 feet high, and glaciers of a magnitude that is only equalled in the polar regions. The west coast sounds are gigantic fiords which throw those of Norway into insignificance. There has been discovered in that locality a waterfall measuring 1,904 feet from the point where a glacial river comes over a precipice to the point where it vanishes, amid clouds of vapor, into a mysterious pool.

The whole face of the country in these wild parts is covered with an evergreen robe of magnificent forest, cypresses and yews 200 feet high, varied by tropical-looking tree-ferns, palms and ti-trees (cordylinum)' all tangled together with flowering creepers and vines, while the earth is hidden by an undergrowth of shrubs and ferns of the most wonderful variety and splendor. A great part of the north island is volcanic, Tongariro and White island—the latter being 25 miles from shore, being immense active volcanoes, and the whole region abounding in grand extinct or dormant craters, hot lakes, boiling springs, geysers and fumaroles not inferior to those of the Yellowstone region of America.

One of the great charms of the country is that it contains nothing hurtful; no snakes or scorpions or centipedes or venomous creatures of any sort, and no wild beasts. Nothing can be more delightful than the sensation of plunging into the dark recesses of the dense "bush," rolling among the ferns and dracaenas, every plant of which would be worth a guinea in London, or following the course of some glittering torrent where the sunlight only struggles in golden flecks through the massy leafage above, in the absolute assurance of perfect safety.

Yet the fauna of the islands are not less interesting in their way than the flora are exquisite and novel. New Zealand must have been the last place left by the flood, and some parts of it must have been spared altogether, so antediluvian are the creatures and the plants. It was the home of the moa, the gigantic ninornis, a wingless bird, covered with hair-like plumes, standing 12 or 14 feet high, on legs as thick and strong as those of a horse. No living specimen of this monster has ever been taken since the European occupation, but countless skeletons and bones have been found, and are always being found, as exploration progresses, as well as eggs, some with chicks in them, feathers and parts of the skin. There are, moreover, three varieties of the apteryx, or wingless birds, still extant and common enough, the black and brown kiwi and the weka—the last a most entertaining fowl.

Then there are the kakapo, or ground parrot, a huge green owl of owl-like solemnity, that lives in caves and conducts itself in a most extraordinary fashion, and the kea, or mountain parrot, a cruel bird of prey which fastens on the back of sheep when caught in the snow or otherwise disabled, and tears through the wool and flesh till it gets to their kidney fat, which it devours greedily, leaving the wretched sheep to die in agony.

New Zealand is rapidly becoming the rendezvous of sportsmen from all parts of the world. There is excellent deer-stalking—the true red deer (cervus elephas), stags being often got that turn the scale at 400 pounds, or even 450 pounds, which is fully 150 pounds heavier than any stag in the Highlands of Scotland—and equally good boar hunting. The wild boar of New Zealand is the descendant of porkers put ashore by Capt. Cook 120 years ago, and has long since gone back to the original sus scrofa. Boars are not uncommon five feet in length, with a shield of gristle and bristles that no bullet will penetrate, and shining white tusks as sharp as a razor almost meeting over the snout. Hares are shot, coursed or hunted with hounds as in England, the hunt clubs going afield in green coats, red striped waistcoats and gilt buttons, and the huntsmen in royal scarlet, with black velvet caps as of yore.—Edward Wakefield in Cosmopolitan.

Northern Pacific Fast Time.

Commencing Sunday, October 1st, the Northern Pacific Railway will resume its double train service from Portland to St. Paul and Chicago. Both trains will be equipped with Pullman's latest drawing room sleepers, Pullman upholstered tourist, magnificent dining cars, and elegant high-back coaches, affording a quick and most enjoyable trip across the continent. Rates, time tables and general information will be cheerfully furnished upon application to E. E. Blackwood, agent.

All Men

Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpation of the heart, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dulness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with leaden circles, oily looking skin, etc., are all the symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on diseases peculiar to man, send 50c in stamps (sealed) that address M. V. Luton, 24 Macdonnell ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

The Cost of Ancient Luxury.

The following extract from an ancient account book give an idea of the style of living in Paris at the end of the seventeenth century: The household of a grand seigneur consisted of an intendent, an almoner, a secretary, an ecuyer, two valets, a janitor, a steward, an officer of the butler's pantry, a cook, a butler's pantryman, two kitchen attendants, a kitchen maid, two pages, six or four lackeys, two coachmen, two postillions, two carriage attendants, four stable boys, a "Swiss" or porter, an intendent's valet, an almoner's valet, a secretary's valet, an ecuyer's valet, and a steward's valet.

The almoner's salary was $40, the ecuyer's $80, the steward's $100, the cook's $60, and so on, the entire expenditure in wages of 36 persons for one year amounting to $802. The entire expenditure in food, drink, fuel and light of 36 persons for one year amounted to $1907.-50. The grand seigneur's table, served by twelve persons twice a day, and kitchen, laundry, fuel and light cost in all per year, $2376.15. The grand seigneur had 14 horses for his carriages, and 16 saddle horses, and their cost in feed and treatment was, per year, $2117.

Thus the maintenance of a well regulated household, comprising 36 servants and 30 horses, cost in Paris in 1700, at the most liberal estimate about $7500. If the grand seigneur was married, the lady had at her service an ecuyer, a maid, whose function was to do honor to her and be her constant companion; a chambermaid, who combed and dressed her hair, washed and ironed her fine linen, and repaired her laces; a valet who was a man milliner, a page, a steward, a cook, a butler, a kitchen maid, four lackeys, a coachman, a postillion, a boy, seven carriage horses and four saddle horses.

If there were children, there were a governess, a nurse, a preceptor, a valet, two lackeys, a servant for the nurse, and the additional expenditure on wages amounting to only $493. A gentleman who lived in an inn, and was content with one valet, two lackeys and a hired coach, if he lived luxuriously, spent $964 a year.—Providence Journal.

After the Ball.

There is always a great rush for S. Davis & Sons' Cigars

SUBSTITUTES

Are often offered for standard goods. An article is well advertised; the consumer demands that article, and unscrupulous dealers substitute something else which they claim to be "as good as" the article demanded. When you are buying

Pails or Tubs,
Washboards or
Matches,

Ask for EDDY'S

And see that you get them.

The E. B. EDDY Co.,

Victoria Agents: HULL, CANADA,

JAMES MITCHELL, 100 Government St.

IF YOU Have a Very Bad Cough, Are Suffering from Lung Troubles, Have Lost Flesh through Illness, Are Threatened with Consumption, Remember that the "D.&L." Emulsion, IS WHAT YOU REQUIRE.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18.

To Take Effect at 9.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Passenger Daily. Ar.	Lv.	No. 3 Passenger Tri-weekly, Saturdays & Sundays. Ar.	Lv.	Miles from Wellington.
VICTORIA	12.30 P M	1.00 P M	5.00 P M	5.30 P M	
RUSSELLS	12.37	1.07	5.06	5.37	4
SQUIMALT	12.43	1.13	5.12	5.43	7
COLWOOD	12.47	1.17	5.16	5.47	9
LANGFORD	12.51	1.21	5.20	5.51	11
GOLDSTREAM	12.56	1.26	5.25	5.56	14
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	1.06	1.36	5.35	6.06	19
COBBLE HILL	1.14	1.44	5.43	6.14	24
McPHERSON'S	1.17	1.47	5.46	6.17	27
KOKSILAH	1.21	1.51	5.50	6.21	30
DUNCANS	1.30	2.00	6.00	6.30	36
SOMENOS	1.37	2.07	6.07	6.37	41
CHEMAINUS	1.55	2.25	6.25	6.55	53
QUEEN'S BAY SIDING	2.03	2.33	6.33	7.03	61
NANAIMO	2.15	2.45	6.45	7.15	72
WELLINGTON	Ar. 2.25	Lv. 2.55	Lv. 6.55	Ar. 7.25	78

NORTH BOUND.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Daily. Lv.	No. 4 Passenger Tri-weekly, Saturdays & Sundays. Lv.	Miles from Victoria.
WELLINGTON	8.00 A M	3.00 P M	
NANAIMO	8.10	3.10	6
QUEEN'S BAY SIDING	8.18	3.18	13
CHEMAINUS	8.36	3.36	19
SOMENOS	8.54	3.54	30
DUNCANS	9.01	4.01	36
KOKSILAH	9.10	4.10	41
McPHERSON'S	9.14	4.14	44
COBBLE HILL	9.17	4.17	47
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	9.25	4.25	52
GOLDSTREAM	9.35	4.35	57
LANGFORD	9.40	4.40	60
COLWOOD	9.44	4.44	62
SQUIMALT	9.48	4.48	65
RUSSELLS	9.52	4.52	68
VICTORIA	Ar. 9.59	Lv. 4.55	73

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
R. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 21,

Taking effect August 22nd, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2:30 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 15:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Walla Walla - - - Oct. 16

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The New Soo-Pacific Line

Opened September 23, now gives the Canadian Pacific Railway the

Shortest and Quickest Route to the World's Fair and all Eastern Points.

Fares $5 to $10 lower than by any other route.

Through tourist and sleeping cars daily to St. Paul and Montreal.

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Empress of India (6000 tons) sails from Vancouver Oct. 16th.

Canadian-Australian Steamship Line

R.M.S. Miowera (3000 tons) due Victoria October 8th. Sails for Honolulu and Australian ports on Oct. 16th and monthly sailings thereafter.

The following Atlantic steamship lines represented, by which lowest rates can always be obtained:

Allan, American, Anchor, Beaver, Cunard, Dominion, Gulon, French, Hansa, Hamburg American, North German, Lloyd and White Star Line.

For freight and passenger rates and other information apply to

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— THE —

Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul (without change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed,

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment,

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

ELEGANT DAY COACHES

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines side for direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

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To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains routes and other details furnished on application any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 knots	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."				TONNAGE 1117
9 00 am	Lv	MI	... "Tacoma..."	110	Ar 5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	...Seattle....	82	Lv 3 30 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv 11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria!...	M 1	Lv 8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	MI			A
11 00 pm	Lv	28	... "Seattle....	58	Ar 6 pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	.Port Madison	47	Lv 2 10 pm
	Lv	45	.. Kingston...	41	Lv
3 00 am	Lv	49	.Port Gamble...	32	Lv 11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	.Port Ludlow	13	Lv 10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	Pt. Townsend	M 1	Lv 8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

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† Daily except Monday.
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STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 8 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Comox for Valdez Island every alternate Thursday at..... 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria, 42 and 44 Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu, Auckland, and Sydney, without change

The splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer

Mariposa.....Thursday, 19th Oct., at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the Eastern mails

FOR HONOLULU

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, October 28, 1893, 2 p.m.

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
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Great Northern Railway

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria daily at 8:30 p. m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east.

Running buffet cars with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., first and second-class coaches. Family tourist cars and free Colonist sleeping cars alternate each day.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

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Fit and Finish Guaranteed.
New Fall Samples Just to Hand. . . . . .

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97 Johnson Street,
VICTORIA, B.C.

THE UPPER COUNTRY.

Trout Lake Happenings—Mission City and Neighborhood.

Trout Lake City, B. C., Sept. 30.—The town appeared a little livelier last week. The snow has driven most of the prospectors down from the mountains, and of course some of them are drinking heavily in the saloons.

The Queen's hotel was formally opened Monday night. The bar is a work of art. It is made of cedar cut on the lake shore and split by hand, dressed and oiled, showing the beautiful veining of the natural wood. The different shades of red and white have been arranged to show to the best advantage.

We have now the long-desired record office, Andy Craig having been appointed as recorder for the district and duly supplied with several tons of books for the proper registration of claims. Why we cannot obtain a postoffice also is a mystery.

A large gunny sack full of mail was brought in last week by a charitable traveller. It had been more than a fortnight at Thompson's Landing. No explanation. The way the mail is handled between Revelstoke and Trout Lake is most disgraceful, the sealed packages frequently arrive broken open and papers, etc., do not arrive at all.

Harrison and Barchard have recovered from the effects of their shipwreck and start up the river to-morrow or next day.

Mr. Bourke has returned from the Forks in company with Mr. Cague who leaves on Monday for Arrow lake.

The weather has been brighter, but winter is already here, and heavy clothing is a necessity.

Latest reports are more favorable as regards mining prospects and if we weather the present storm Trout Lake district will blossom next year like the flowers that bloom in the spring.

Mission City News.

An Indian gathering will be held at St. Mary's Mission next week. Bishop Durieu of New Westminster, will be present. Preparations are being made by Father Cornellia for the event.

Owing to the lowness of the water in the Fraser at present, steamboat men find great difficulty in running up the Sumas rapids.

Whatcom local customs officers are watching trails pretty close to prevent three or four Chinamen being smuggled across the line in the vicinity of Sumas.

The C. P. R. has made a change back to the old time this month. The accommodation will be taken off after the 15th inst.

H. Ross and J. T. Wilband left for Nicomen Island Thursday morning to inspect the ground and amount of work to be done upon the new bridge to be constructed there. They will put in a tender, and the time is short.

After the 15th the Canadian Pacific will run its trains to Sumas in charge of its own crews as it did before June.

New Cruisers for the Sound.

Preparations are being made for the early departure of the two United States revenue cutters Grant and Perry for the waters of Puget Sound. The Grant is stationed at this point with a cruising ground which extends from Montauk Point to the Delaware Breakwater, says the New York Times. The Perry is stationed on Lake Erie. Lately, however, the Perry has been patrolling the waters of Lake Erie in addition to its regular cruising ground.

The Perry, it is announced, will leave Erie, Pa., her headquarters, in the course of the next fortnight. She will come direct to this city by way of the St. Lawrence river and Halifax. Here she will be fitted out for the long cruise to the Pacific ocean.

The work of fitting out the Grant will commence in a few days. It is expected that she will be made ready in five weeks' time. The Perry and Grant will make the voyage to San Francisco in company, it is said.

The itinerary of the cruise will allow of stops at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Sandy Point, Valparaiso, Callao, Panama, San Diego and San Francisco. From that port the two vessels will proceed to Puget Sound. Both vessels, it is stated, will be employed next summer in cruising in conjunction with the revenue cutters already in the Pacific over the waters of the Behring Sea. The revenue cutters now in the Pacific are the Rush, Corwin, Bear and Wolcott.

The Grant is a vessel of 263 tons gross. Her principal dimensions are: Length, 163 feet; beam, 25 feet; draught, 11 feet 4 inches. She will carry a complement of four lieutenants, three engineer officers and one surgeon, in addition to the commanding officer. The crew will number about 42.

The Perry is a vessel of 282 tons gross. Her principal dimensions are: Length, 165 feet; beam, 25 feet; draught 11 feet 2 inches. The Perry will carry the same complement of officers and men as the Grant. Both vessels are single-screw steamers, and the battery of each is four guns.

A 'Frisco Landmark Removed.

In a few days one of the boldest and most familiar landmarks in San Francisco will be razed to the ground and will be only a memory.

The work of demolition has begun in earnest, for yesterday a large force of workmen were employed on the old St. Ignatius building, on Market street, tearing down the ugly shanties that have long disfigured the city's main thoroughfare, and preparing for the demolition of the brick buildings. In places an unobstructed view to Jessie street is afforded, where the temporary stores were erected, and some idea of the area to be covered by a handsome building may be had from this prospect of sand and eucalyptus between the two streets. The college building is being gutted inside by men who bought the doors, windows and other material for a trifle. Before this week is over nothing but the walls will remain, and that alone amid a heap of ruins.

This historic pile of buildings was once considered far in advance of similar structures in San Francisco.

When Father Murasky, S.J., came from the east to establish a church in this city he bought a hundred-vara lot for $11,500, adjoining the Academy of Sciences building. This was in May, 1855. In 1860 he purchased for $11,500 another piece of property on the west of his first purchase. Together these lots have an area of 275x350 feet. A few years ago this land was sold to Mrs. Parrot for $900,000 cash. If a commission had been added the price would have been fully a million dollars.

Father Murasky opened a frame church in July, 1855. The old structure, or at least part of it, remains standing against the academy, though the facade was torn down and a business front put in its place. On October 15, 1855, a school was opened beside the church. The brick building was erected in 1860. In earlier days the place was in the city's outskirts. Market street was impassable, because a great sandhill between Fourth and Fifth obstructed the thoroughfare. The way out of St. Ignatius college and church was over a planked sidewalk along Geary street, across a block to Dupont street, thence around the hill to Market street.

The brick church was intended for a hall, as a sacred edifice nearly a hundred feet wide in front was contemplated, but the new tax law, which brought church property under the assessor's control, changed original plans. In 1880 the Jesuit fathers moved to their present location on Van Ness avenue and Hayes street.

Old St. Ignatius college can lay claim to distinguished honors in the domain of science and letters. Without doubt the discoveries and advances made by scholarly priests under its roof are the chief laurels of which it boasts. It was there that the first electric light was made to shine to California.

Father Neri, assisted by Dr. Jerome Hughes and Dr. Pescia, then pupils to the college, caused a sensation by developing the new light and strangely illuminating Market street. In the Centennial year, 1876, three lights, having an illuminating power equal to 2,000 candles each, were shown. Electric light was not then divided as at present, but it was a great advance, this experiment, that showed what could be accomplished with bits of carbon pointed one at the other and connected with poles of a Bunsen battery of sixty cups and one dynamo. About the same time Father Neri made science popular for young people by presenting scientific subjects in an entertaining manner and interesting boys in study. Professor Le Conte of Berkeley university and Father Neri were the first to plant science in California. A common bond existed between these men, and they have been intimate friends since the time they were pioneers in their favorite work together.

Rev. Joseph Bayma, who for years was president of the old college, has left a distinguished name behind him. As a mathematician it is doubtful if he had an equal in his best days. In the highest and most abstruse flights of mathematics he found a special pleasure, and from beaten tracks he went into fields where only a mind of wonderful analytical power and talent could find a way. He was known in the universities of Europe and the east, had correspondence with the most eminent professors of his time, who regarded him as a phenomenal man. Professor Tyndall said of him after reading Father Bayma's work on "Molecular Mechanics," "That man is a hundred years ahead of this age," because the book was too deep for students, except the very few. Among his remarkable feats in mechanics was the trisection of an angle and a full demonstration of the correctness of his problem.—San Francisco Call.

Racing With an Avalanche.

Let Mr. Luckett himself describe that thrilling race for life.

"I remember," he writes, "being struck with the idea that it seemed as though, sure of its prey, it wished to play with us for a while, at one moment letting us imagine we had gained on it, and were getting beyond the line of its fire, and the next, with mere wantonness of vindictive power, suddenly rolling out on its right a vast volume of grinding blocks and whirling snow, as though to show that it could outflank us at any moment if it chose.

"Nearer and nearer it came, its front like a mighty wave about to break. Now it has traversed the whole width of the glacier above us, taking a somewhat diagonal direction; and now—run, oh! run, if you ever did, for here it comes straight at us, swift, deadly and implacable! The next instant we saw no more; a wild confusion of whirling snow and fragments of ice—a frozen cloud—swept over us, entirely concealing us from one another, and still we were untouched—at least I knew that I was—and still we ran. Another half second and the mist had passed, and there lay the body of the monster, whose head was still careering away at lightning speed far below us, motionless, rigid and harmless."

The danger was over and the party examined the avalanche at their leisure. It had a length of three thousand three hundred feet, an average breadth of eight thousand feet, and an average depth of five feet. This is to say, its bulk was six hundred and eleven thousand cubic yards, and its weight, on a moderate computation, about four hundred and fifty thousand tons.—McClure's Magazine.

Don't You Know.

That to have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system and gives nerve strength.

HOOD'S PILLS may be had by mail for 25c of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—L Pither and wife, H E Ward and wife, Mrs Whitaker, Jno Drent, J W Haynes, D W Higgins, Miss Lottie Williams, Peter Robbins, H Sagrus, wife and daughter, Maude Wilson, Louise Vernon, A B Emmerson, Miss Pickering, G E Clifton, Mrs J B Scott, Miss Scott, Tony Moore, Mrs Geo Roberts, A Camello, J Hannon, J A B Kelley, Peter Wagner, Paul Hendricks and wife, Mrs Marcus Wolfe and nurse, W Whittington, Geo Wade, O C Hastings, R Puddicombe, Geo A Blake, Miss Lavell, C A Shattock, Lee Williams, E A Hill, Frank Wilson, W L Graham and wife, J H Brenton, J L Clark, Mrs Cohen and daughter, Jno Judith, G L Barty, H Pierce, Miss D Draught, Jas Marshall, Geo Willingby, G L Lansing, M Schroeder, Frank Murray, A McIver, Miss De Vore, Miss L Winters, H D Wilcockson, E Hazel, J Hickey and wife, C J Lacey, H Bland.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—L C Miller, H F Earle, H Hills and party, C H Weigrove, Miss M G Hebard, Mrs Knapp, J F McDonald, Mrs McIntyre, J H Turpin, Mrs Long, C D Long, C Nicholles, Miss McDonald, A L Bourne, W Lang, D M Carley, C W Kenney, Mrs Hombaurn, H Hombaurn, Mrs Hussey, Mrs Harris, Mrs Hunt, Mrs J V Harris, J A Hase, H Petterson, H Graves, M Kelly, W Thomas, R Dennison, M H Rathbrun, Jno Hutchinson, S C Hinton, P Young, W H McKinley, T Bennett, F Sanger, S Bailey, Jno Park, T R Young, C Dockstader, Miss H M Boyd, Mrs R Johnson, Miss Homer, J Bullen, J Wrigglesworth, Alfred Smith, W B Smith, R Higginbotham, J Cote, J T Martin, Mrs Leach, J Lukon, J Evans, W Tufts, G T Dutcher, J A Thompson, R H Hall, Hon Theo Davie, Capt Soull, M Costello, F Gibson, Mrs Marion, Ben Wrede, A J Gibson, Mrs Currin, Mrs Typal, A Wells, Geo Williams, Charles Barns, D Berryman, Mrs Ramsden, Mrs Theo Davie, A J Ross, W Emerson, Dan Morgan, W Price.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Wells Fargo & Co, T H Young, Jno Fapley, Yee Yick, E E Blackwood, S A O'Neal, C Greeburg, H Mansell, G W Woods, T S Squires, J E Taylor, C T Dupont, Lagdey & Co, W Weber, Bank of B C, Bank of B N A, Miss Richards, W Lettice, W Fairbrook, P McGuade & Son, Henry Young, J B King jr, Langley & Co, A J Englehart, W Wilby, Baker & L, N B T & L Co, Standard Oil Co, G Clinstodelo, C J Brenton, J Braden & Son, Watson & G, Watson & H.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—W Jackson & Co, Wm Mable, A M C Gregor, Ames Holden Co, J Hilliard, Order, Miss E Logan, John Leahy, J Mitchell, S G Russell, J Marymont, A & W Watson, Turner Beeton & Co, W S Hampson, Colbert & Warner, B & K M Co, S Leiser, S Skene, A Barker, H Waller, Dom Catdge Co, W N Carmichael, Ed Hume, Cavin Bros, J Fullerton, Fell & Co, F Norris, E J Morgan, F Carnus, Wilson Bros, Hudsons Bay Co, Geo Powell, Langley & Co, Gilmore & McC, Johns Bros, H Saunders, Weller Bros, F R Stewart, Fell & Co, W J Jeffree, McL & McF, Dean & Cryderman, Wm Craft, Ramsey Bros, Hall & Co, R P Rithet & Co, T M Graham, Lenz & Leiser, Vic Plumbing Co, Bank of Nova Scotia, T B Pearson, W H Perry, J Piercy & Co, McKenzie, Dom Exp Co, Watson & Hall, C P N Co, D Spencer, C E Pooley, T N Hibben, W Smyth.

If you would be prepared for cholera take the best possible care of your general health. If your tongue is coated use Eseljay's Liver Lozenges.

YOU CAN'T DO WITHOUT SOAP WHY NOT GET THE BEST

APPOINTED BY SPECIAL ROYAL WARRANT — SOAP MAKERS TO THE QUEEN

THERE IS NO SOAP COMES UP TO SUNLICHT

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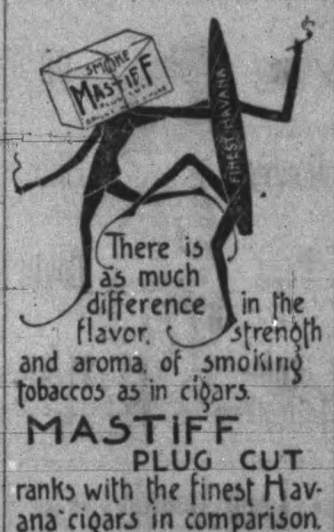

There is as much difference in the flavor, strength and aroma of smoking tobaccos as in cigars.

MASTIFF PLUG CUT ranks with the finest Havana cigars in comparison.

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Splendid Summer Resort.

Good Fishing and Hunting. Cottages to let for families or parties. First-class accommodations. GEORGE KOENIG, Proprietor.
jun30-4m

NOTICE.

The North and South Saanich Agricultural Society's Annual Exhibition has been postponed until the 19th and 20th of October, in order to secure a better display of exhibits.

Horse Racing on the second day of the Show. Refreshments will be provided. A Ball will be held on the evening of the 20th. W R ARMSTRONG, Secretary.
sept21-td.

Assignment For Benefit of Creditors.

Amos J. Hughitt of Victoria and Genoa, B. C., carrying on business under the name of Hughitt & McIntyre, having made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors, all persons having claims against the said assignor or against the firm of Hughitt & McIntyre are hereby required to send in their claims, duly verified, to Matthew Trotter Johnston, and persons indebted to the said assignor are required to pay their accounts to the undersigned.

THOS. BARLE,
MATTHEW TROTTER JOHNSTON,
Assignees.
Victoria, 9th October, 1893. o10-tf

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL (Used Principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes.)

THE SOUTH FIELD COAL (Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL
House and Steam Coal, are mined by this Company only.

The "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

The "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

The "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

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SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.

Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

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Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.,
W. R. CREECH, Manager.

AN EAST KOOTENAY AFFAIR.

Two Justices of the Peace Harshly Treated by the Government.

To the Editor: As justices of the peace, deeming ourselves unfairly treated, we wish through the columns of your paper to publicly explain our motives and action in the case of prosecution by Indians for assault by whipping, and to publish the resolutions in our favor passed at a public meeting at Windermere, East Kootenay.

On the 23rd of July last a party of Shuswap Indians and squaws left their reserve with some cattle to trade in Golden. After proceeding 16 miles and camping for the night, three Indian constables armed with revolvers assaulted them in their camps, tied the hands of two squaws, stampeded their cattle, and broke up their party.

Early next morning two of the abused Indians complained to me against these constables. Not wishing to interfere, I put them off; but wrote to Indian Agent Phillips, who replied that it was not as I represented, and took no action to satisfy the complainants or to discountenance this brutal treatment. The aggrieved party were a few days later taken by these constables, aided by some other Indians, bound hands and feet, and whipped with a double whip 25 or 30 lashes each, and some were tied up by the hands and left so for three hours.

Being thus farther abused, they next complained to E. T. Johnston, J. P., who asked me to assist. We decided to make this a test case, and by submitting our proceedings to the attorney-general try to put a stop to such a brutal mode of punishment and do away with so inhuman a relic of barbarism, resorted to on the slightest offence, and in this case for no offence, but because these constables told the Indians not to go. In this they are believed to have been instigated by a white trader jealous of seeing their trade passing him.

An Indian was sent off in haste to advise the Indian agent against us for our action. The agent appeared at court, denied our authority to interfere, and in hot haste sent an alarming telegram to the superintendent of Indian affairs, who in turn appealed to the attorney-general. Suffice it to say that through the highly colored reports thus tabulated we were represented to the governor and council as most mischievous and unworthy characters, calculated to bring the administration of justice into contempt, with recommendations and inferences cleverly drawn from perverted premises. Consequently without notice, without a chance to meet the charges, we must be proscribed to appease an offended Indian official.

In this case we honestly believe that as conservators of right and good order in any part of our district, when appealed to, we had authority to check any usage that we knew to be an evil in the hands of those of cruel instincts, which ought not to be allowed in a British province, or in any way connived at by authorities. We kept law and justice on our side, and believed the course we pursued was proper and would meet the approval of the general community. We are not of that class that would for certain ends be so indifferent or corrupt as to allow savagisms and brutalities to exist side by side with salutary institutions of an enlightened age, in a civilized country and under a Christian government. We as J. P.'s, or as friends of humanity, would show our disapproval of these demeaning usages (vilely named moral restraints); nor would we overlook these abuses or prostitute our consciences for the sake of position or partisanship.

Being threatened with humiliation for presuming to carry out the just administration of civil law against the will of an Indian agent assuming dictatorship against our action for the rights of humanity, we, in this nineteenth century, in a British province, can be condemned without a chance of defence and forced in vindication of our course in this case to appeal to our neighbors, the men who knew us best, to justify our conduct and uphold our character, and thus defeat the attempted intended dishonor.

J. McKAY.

Windermere, Oct. 3.

At a public meeting of the residents of Windermere and vicinity, held at Windermere, East Kootenay, on the 12th day of September, to examine the contents of a copy of a report of a committee of the hon. the executive council, based on information from the Indian and attorney-general's departments, affecting the positions and characters of Justices McKay and Johnston, the following resolutions were submitted, carried and signed:

Resolved, That inasmuch as false information has been preferred to the superintendent of Indian affairs, and to the attorney-general's department, and laid before the executive council, from which inferences have been drawn and a false bias created, whereby Justices McKay and Johnston are charged with not having the esteem, respect or confidence of the residents of this district, and that they are constantly getting up frictions and quarrelling with the residents and other officials, which unwarranted information has resulted in an action by the executive council damaging to their characters, therefore we the undersigned do contradict these unfounded and base charges, and ask that Justices McKay and Johnston be still retained in their positions as justices of the peace, and we further resolve that we both respect, esteem and confide in Messrs. McKay and Johnston's fitness for the positions of justices, and believe them to be unimpeachable and exemplary residents and peace loving neighbors, and that the honorable the lieutenant-governor and council by this be respectfully asked to reconsider their action, giving due weight to these facts, as against these malicious and defamatory reports from so-called reliable sources. We further ask that public censure be administered to the authors of such mischievous information. It is also our wish that a copy of these facts be forwarded to the provincial secretary's office and to one of our provincial papers for publication.

Moved by H. G. Low, seconded by A. W. Tegart, that these resolutions be adopted. Carried unanimously and signed as follows:

William Botfield, Dan Campbell, H. Atchison, Geo. McMillan, Geo. Heffner, H. W. Barr, W. B. Abel, David Smith, Geo. C. Tarnagan, W. H. Johnston, C. A. Watt, T. Pirie, Neil McRae, Alfred H. Mitchell, W. G. Bott, C. C. McKay, E. A. St. G. Smyth, A. I. Robertson, W. J. Kirkpatrick, D. Larmour, Arthur H. Tegart, Robert Thornbury, A. W. Tegart, Edward Clark, William Chamberlain, H. G. Low, E. H. Sibbit, C. M. Hawley, Robert Jackson, Walter Dainard, William Talmton, James L. McKay, John Harris, Peter McIntyre, Colin C. McKay, George Geary, Jas. A. Stodhart, Jas. Lambert, Thomas Martin, Edward Watkins, Malcolm Cameron, J. N. Robertson, Williamson Arnison, Samuel Brewer, Ed. Kenny, Jno. Lambert, H. McKinnon, Edward Parry, Joseph Legacy, Enoch Johnson, Eli Paquin, Joseph Henry, W. B. Bardgett, V. W. Hardie, Percival Milward, George Drake, A. Doyle, Wm. Walsh, John McLean, E. A. Wood, R. W. Brownrigg, A. C. Brownrigg, C. J. Brownrigg, Harry L. Cummins, K. H. Milligan, D. McFarlane, M. Lawler, Geo. A. Kribs, D. Morrison, Anson M. Weed, W. J. Rutledge, W. Baben, Frank Sheriff, F. Bulduc, R. W. Baries, J. C. Durick, B. W. Huckell, F. H. Bacon, Jas. M. Rogers, Thomas Hurlburt, J. Waller, N. Arnold Wallinger, John Ryan, Joseph Young, N. Gerue, D. McKillop, Sam. Hardie, H. St. George Smyth, Thomas Jones, Eugene Couture.

Emin Pasha's Daughter.

That Emin Pasha is dead is now accepted as a fact. The last information came from a Belgian officer in charge of the Nyangwee station of the Congo Free State, says the New York Sun. Emin was apparently making his way towards the west of this great country, and when within four days' march of Stanley Falls he was murdered by the Arabs, probably for the sake of the twenty tons of ivory which he had with him. This was presumably only a portion of the great number of tusks which he had collected while governor of the equatorial province and while he was cut off from all communication with the world. It was his principal wealth, the reward of so many years of toil in Africa. It was doubtless to get possession of the valuable treasure of ivory that he once more ventured into the interior of Africa after he had been torn away by Stanley. With the proceeds of its sale it is thought that he hoped eventually to be able to retire from Africa and to spend the remainder of his days in Germany, at Neisse, in Posen, where his sister, Fraulein Melanie Spitzer, still lives.

Emin, it is thought, intended eventually to bring home with him his little daughter Ferida, the daughter of an Abyssinian, born November 26, 1884, and who, after the death of her mother in 1889 was taken to Bergamayo, on the African mainland, opposite Zanzibar, legally adopted and placed in the care of an Arabian nurse named Fatuma. But the little girl was harshly treated by the Arab woman. She was tatooed from head to foot and was gradually sinking into barbarism, when, through the intercession of one of the German Diakoness sisters at Bergamayo she was transferred to the home of an interpreter named Mariano, where she remained until the first rumors came to Bergamayo of Emin Pasha's death, when the Diakoness Sister Lies (Fraulein Lies Bader) took her to Germany and placed her in the home of the dead explorer's sister at Neisse, where she is now being educated.

Little Ferida is a most interesting little girl, and is as devoted to her aunt as her aunt and all her relatives are devoted to her. She is described as being of a very happy disposition, but has still a wild will of her own, which, however, only serves to make her more attractive. She has been described by German writers as possessing unfathomable black eyes; her skin is of a very dark brown olive color, and she has two rows of beautiful teeth. "Her perfectly classical figure," says one German writer, "long silken, black eyelashes, boldly arched, deep black eyebrows, and, above all, glowing glances, lend a peculiar charm to her small, beautifully formed head—a charm which is hardly broken by her somewhat pendant lips."

Feri, as the little one is called, is an affectionate child, but is as playful as a kitten, and never wearies of teasing her newly found friends and relatives. When asked if she intends to return to Africa she looks frightened, shakes her little head energetically, tears start from her eyes, and she exclaims, "Nie! Nie!" ("No! Never!") The memory of the sad life to which she was condemned in Africa is still too fresh in her mind. Mentally she is quite gifted. Besides Arabic and her native Suaheli she speaks German, French and Italian.

The railroads are still a great mystery to her, and when she sees a train in motion she always looks to see if the horses are not spanned in front. She has not yet become accustomed to the German climate and loves best if she can be allowed to go to bed with her clothes on. She preserves with great reverence all the presents given to her by her father, of whom she loves to speak. He was always very devoted to her, unwearied in caring for her well-being, and thought of her as the greatest treasure that he possessed. She is soon to be sent to school, but she can already read the German books about the great work accomplished by her father in Africa.

Autographs.

One of the finest, if not the very finest, private collections of autographs is in the market and will probably come shortly under the auctioneer's hammer. It belongs to the heirs of the late Count Paar, formerly Austrian ambassador to the Holy See. The autographs number 2,074, and most of them are Italian ones. The oldest is that of Henry IV., of Canossa fame and is placed on a parchment dated 1081. The other important ones include those of Vittoria Colonna, Eleanora d'Este, Lucrezia Borgia, Carlo II., of Parma; a multitude of monarchs from Nicholas III. d'Este to Victor Emmanuel; Popes from Honorius II. to Leo. XIII.; Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, Salvator Rosa, Guida Rena, Calvin, Luther, Melanethon, and Zwingli. There are letters by Prince Metternich and Madame de Pompadour; a curious housebook of Goethe's grandmother, in which the improvements in studies and behavior of the future genius are registered with loving care between items of daily expenses; a vast quantity of autograph poems by Ariosto and Tasso; and manuscript scores of Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart, Bellini, Donizetti, Rossini, Wagner and other musicians of all times and countries.

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To the Editor of the Victoria Times:—Please inform your readers that I will mail free to all sufferers the means by which I was restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thanks to heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong. I have nothing to sell and no scheme to extort money from anyone whomsoever, but being desirous to make this certain cure known to all, I will send free and confidential to any one full particulars of just how I was cured. Address with stamps:

Mr. Edward Martin, (Teacher),
P. O. Box 143, Detroit, Mich.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE RING.

VISITING ATHLETES.

Robert G. Cash, who has acquired considerable prominence as a wrestler, and Edward Morrissey, the San Francisco lightweight pugilist, are in the city and both are open to engagements. The former would like a match on any terms with any wrestler of the province, while the latter desires a fight for points on any reasonable basis. They are to exhibit at the Delmonico on Friday evening and may be found there at any time. Cash may make a wrestling match with George Reid.

Fitzhenry has accepted the challenge of McCann, the lightweight from the Sound, and the two will meet for points some time next week.

ATHLETICS.

REGULAR MEETING.

Three new members, R. Cassidy, A. C. Anderson and E. Monro were elected at last evening's meeting of the managing committee of the J. B. A. A. It was decided to order a four-oared shell from the Chasper boat company, of London, England. The club's smoking concert will be held at the Clarence on the 21st instant. A. J. Dalkin has been added to the managing committee, vice Allan Cameron.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A team of ten rifle men from Victoria will shoot a friendly match with a similar team at Nanaimo next Saturday.

A committee has been named by the executive of the lacrosse club to look for suitable grounds.

YACHTING.

VALKYRIE AHEAD.

New York, Oct. 11.—Last information from the race said that the Valkyrie was leading by an eighth of a mile, but there was very little wind and the race not likely to be finished within the time limit. The boats had made only about seven miles.

DIED.

LOCKHART—In this city on October 10th, Roy Allen, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Lockhart, aged 8 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence 59 1-2 Superior street, on October 13th at 2:30.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

Kate Field on the Bagpipes.

The bagpipe is not, as is generally supposed, an exclusively Scottish instrument and unknown to other nations. It is, indeed, the national instrument of Scotland, but is is also that of the Hill countries in India, and is still popular among the mountaineers of Turkey, Roumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy and Sweden. It was known in China centuries ago, and is yet to be heard at Thibet. The Persians had a bagpipe, and so had the Egyptians, and in the British museum may be seen a set of small pipes, without the bag, of the time of Moses.

It is certain that the bagpipe was in use among the Hebrews and Greeks, and it is supposed that Romans borrowed it from the latter. The Greeks learned its use from the Celtic races with whom they came in contact, the music of the pipe having always had a peculiar fascination for the Celts.

In its primitive state the instrument consisted of a simple chanter and drone with bag attached. The pipe called the chanter is a kind of oboe, a tube with eight holes, and is handled like that instrument. The drones are pipes that sound each only one continuous low note.

The music proceeds from the chanter and drones, whose mouthpieces are inserted in a leather bag, which the player inflates by blowing with his mouth through a tube, the wind being forced out by pressing the bag under the arm. During the sixteenth century another drone was added, and from the early part of the eighteenth century till the present time all Scotch bagpipes have had three drones.

The music played on the bagpipe is called the pibroch, and has a wonderful power in exciting the martial instincts and hilarity of the Scotch Highlander. To an American its rhythm is so irregular and its notes in stirring pieces appear to be so jumbled that he can hardly reconcile his ears to them, but those who understand pipe music affect to discover in a well-composed pibroch the imitative sounds of march, conflict, and pursuit, and all the movements of a desperate fight.

Although not the most tuneful of instruments, no sound, however melodious, can thrill the hearts of Highlanders, whether Scottish, Swedish or Indian, like a burst of their own wild native pipes. On the battlefield it has animated those who followed it to the intensest frenzy, when all other music has been drowned by the confusion and carnage of the battle it has been borne into the thickest of the fight, where its followers could be always found struggling fiercely to its strange, weird notes.

And not only on the battle field, but on their return from foreign campaigns, it has welcomed them back to the home of their loved ones and the hills of their nativity in strains that recalled the memories of the past as no other music could do.

Many remarkable instances have been recorded of the effect of the pibroch on the Highlanders of Scotland. When they marched across the desert sands of Egypt, beneath the burning sun, under command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, at the beginning of the present century, weary, footsore, short of water, the pipe struck up "Lochaber No More." Tears filled the eyes of many stern soldiers as the plaintive melody filled the air, and first one and then another faltered in the march and lagged behind.

One of the officers, on noting the men falling out, ordered the pipers to play the "Cameron's Gathering." The tune worked like magic. The stirring memories of a thousand years were aroused, the strugglers fell into line again, the ranks were closed, and all marched resolutely forward to victory.—Kate Field's Washington.

Northern Pacific Fast Time.

Commencing Sunday, October 1st, the Northern Pacific Railway will resume its double train service from Portland to St. Paul and Chicago. Both trains will be equipped with Pullman's latest drawing room sleepers, Pullman upholstered tourist, magnificent dining cars, and elegant high-back coaches, affording a quick and most enjoyable trip across the continent. Rates, time tables and general information will be cheerfully furnished upon application to E. E. Blackwood, agent.

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